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CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD131938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The 98th session of the CEMA Executive Committee opened in Moscow today. Those taking part in the meeting are examining issues of economic, scientific and technological cooperation of the CEMA countries aimed at the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs.

These programs, our commentator recalls, were adopted in 1978. They embrace the most important branches of the economy and extend to 1990. Among the first to be confirmed was the long-term targeted cooperation program in the energy, fuel and raw materials spheres. Specialists reckon that its implementation will permit the European CEMA countries to increase electricity consumption by approximately 2.5 times. With this aim it is planned to build nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kw in those countries and Cuba. Two atomic power stations of 4 million kw each will be built on the territory of the USSR.

The development of agriculture and the food industry is provided for in the long-term targeted program of cooperation in this important area of production. The task has been set of bringing the per capita level of harvested grain to 1 ton per annum. By introducing jointly developed highly efficient machinery, it is intended to double labor productivity particularly in harvest work.

Machine building will also develop in the CEMA countries according to a long-term targeted cooperation program. It sets the task of considerably increasing the output of modern equipment for key industries in the CEMA countries. At the forefront are measures to step up production of equipment for nuclear power stations, for extraction and processing (?at depth) of oil, and for enrichment of solid fuel and mineral raw material..

The long-term targeted cooperation programs, it should be especially stressed, demand intensification of international specialization and coordination of production, (?closely tied in with) national plans and multilateral measures for integration. This problem will be one of the most important ones today at the CEMA executive session, which is being held at a time when the countries of the community are drafting the second coordinated plan for the period 1981-85.

Jagielski Leads Delegation

LD132236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The 98th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee began in Moscow today. It is attended by the representatives of countries represented on the committee, that is by deputy heads of government. The Polish delegation is led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Problems concerning economic and scientific cooperation of the CEMA member countries concerning the implementation of long-term programs of cooperation and its improvement in science and technology will be examined.

MARSHAL KULIKOV MEETS POLISH LEADERS IN WARSAW

LD131936 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (TASS)--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and J. Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received here today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, took part in the meeting which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 5-YEAR PLANS, NEAR, MIDDLE EAST

LD131311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 4

[Valentin Korovikov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] As in the Soviet Union, in the socialist community countries the arrival of 1981 has coincided with the commencement of fulfillment of new 5-Year plans for economic and social development. The Eighth 5-Year Plan has made a successful start in Bulgaria. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan which has begun in Mongolia, it is planned to increase the livestock population in the country to nearly 25 million head. In Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Romania the course of struggling for efficiency and quality of production has been proclaimed as the central task in developing and improving the national economy. To a greater extent than in earlier years these countries' 5-year plans devote attention to the growth in the population's well-being, housing construction and consumer goods production.

Poland's economy is now experiencing certain difficulties. These are reflected both in last year's results, where in a number of important spheres of production (for instance, coal extraction) the planned indicators were not achieved, and also in targets for the new year. According to the plan published for 1981 for 41 production indicators, 23 remain at last year's level or only slightly higher, while 16 will be lower than last year. The Polish working people, under the PZPR's leadership, are striving to rectify the situation and compensate for lost time.

Contradictions have reached a particularly dangerous pitch in the Near and Middle East. This week serious fighting was resumed with new force between Iraq and Iran, causing heavy losses on both sides. Intensive talks continued, through the mediation of Algerian diplomats, between Tehran and Washington on the hostage problem. Judging from numerous, though highly contradictory, commentaries by agencies and the press, these talks have begun to move. The Iranian side has stated that all 52 hostages are in the government's hands, in one place, and could be handed over to Algeria in 24 hours if the American Government fulfills the conditions imposed. The Western press is voicing suppositions that the question could be resolved before 20 January--the day the new U.S. president takes office in Washington.

However, in the light of the situation over Iran and in the region as a whole today, it is not hard to draw the conclusion that the history of the seizure of the hostages, which has lasted many months, has been exploited by the Pentagon and the Carter administration in order to increase in every way their military potential on many bases--from Diego Garcia Island to Cairo, in the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This time has been used to knock together and put into operation a special military machine with the aim of maintaining control of the world's main oil riches and combating the national liberation movement. The voices of American political hawks, proposing to declare war on Iran, confiscate the assets belonging to that country and carry out military operations against Iran, have multiplied recently.

In recent days several U.S. delegations have visited the Near East and adjacent regions. The greatest attention was attracted by the "private" visit of former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who is clearly seeking a return to active political activity under the new Republican administration. The virtual failure of the Camp David collusion, the crushing defeat for American imperialism in Iran and the general, growing opposition by the region's peoples to the military activeness launched by the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are worrying Washington greatly. Many American observers note that the urgent Near Eastern problems will be among the most difficult for Reagan and his cabinet. A preliminary reconnaissance of the complex situation in that region was carried out by Kissinger during his journey from Mogadishu to Jerusalem. Although the American politician made no lengthy statements on his meetings, from what he did say it is clear that Kissinger is continuing his old course of all-around U.S. consolidation--particularly military consolidation--in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean. He was interested most of all in new bases from which the Rapid Deployment Force could strike to defend U.S. positions and interests. In effect it is proposed to continue and strengthen the Carter-Brzezinski "doctrine" of escalation of the military presence in the notorious U.S. "zone of vital interests." Naturally, this approach can only result in a continuation of the dangerous confrontations.

Yet now real opportunities exist for displaying a sober approach to the situation and directing efforts toward reducing the threat of war. Detailed proposals on the neutralization and demilitarization of the Persian Gulf region were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his December visit to India. On behalf of the Soviet Union he proposed not creating foreign military bases in the region, not deploying nuclear weapons there and not using or threatening to use force against countries in the Persian Gulf region. The implementation of these and other concrete proposals would help to normalize the situation in what is now the world's most explosive region and reduce the danger of a large-scale war, and would also promote the creation of a more tranquil atmosphere for real talks on arms reduction and control.

It is clear that this program accords with the Near and Middle Eastern peoples' most vital interests and opens up prospects for a real settlement of disputes. But the course of knocking together new military blocs and sending aircraft carriers, tanks and combat aircraft to this turbulent region can only lead to very dangerous consequences.

BROWN, HAIG REMARKS ON GULF POLICY CITED

LD132014 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Jan, TASS--The United States intends to use the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict for escalating its military presence in the Persian Gulf area and for preparing an intervention in Iran under the provocative pretext of a "threat to the vital interests of the West". This is evidenced by statements made by the present head of the Pentagon Harold Brown.

In an interview to the Baltimore SUN Brown said there was a possibility of the military conflict in the Persian Gulf developing into a "global nuclear war" for which the United States should be constantly prepared. He said that the draft military budget for the next fiscal year, to be presented by President Jimmy Carter to Congress this week, will include the allocation of several billion dollars for the Rapid Deployment Force. As is known, this interventionist force is to play the role of a fist of mail of the American military machine in the Persian Gulf area.

To provide this force with the necessary arms and ammunition the Pentagon has already sited seven huge floating arsenals near Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. These arsenals need only a few days to deliver American military equipment to the shores of the Persian Gulf. A powerful American naval armada consisting of more than 35 warships, among them two aircraft carriers, is now concentrated in the Arabian Sea in direct proximity of the Persian Gulf area.

Alexander Haig, the secretary of state-designate in the administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan, has also declared for increasing U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area. During hearings at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he said the United States should be ready, if need arises, to undertake military actions to ensure oil deliveries from that area. He said the U.S. should be even prepared to act alone, without its Western allies, in order to ensure access to vitally important oil resources in the Persian Gulf.

IZVESTIYA HITS 'GUNBOAT POLICY' IN PERSIAN GULF

LD131623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Mayveyev: "A Zone of Peace, not an Arena of Conflicts: The USSR's Initiative on Normalizing the Situation in the Persian Gulf and the Pentagon's Aggressive Schemes"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf with its immensely rich oil deposits is currently the focus of many international affairs and events. It is generally recognized that an explosive situation has developed there. But of course it is not enough merely to state this fact. What is important is the conclusion to be drawn from this. The proposals on normalizing the situation there put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's address before India's parliamentarians are currently the focus of many governments' attention. At the heart of these proposals are measures and steps designed to prevent conflict situations arising in the region by demilitarizing the Persian Gulf.

For several years now U.S. military forces in the region have been building up and lately the forces of a number of the United States' NATO partners have also built up. This is being done under the pretext that the Persian Gulf is being menaced by an "external threat."

Here is what Gene Larocque, retired rear admiral, wrote in this regard in the respectable U.S. newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR last November: "To see a Soviet hand behind every conflict arising in the world and to press for an increase in U.S. readiness for military interventions in order to deal with this supposed Soviet threat is a sure way to get yourself into a mess which you cannot get out of."

Many Americans are accustomed to taking for granted and as a matter of course the importation into the United States of large quantities of raw materials from countries thousands and thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores. Moreover, many such raw materials are deliberately not developed in the United States itself since this is considerably less advantageous for the U.S. monopolies which make colossal profits on their operations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The discovery that several of these raw materials, primarily oil, could be scarce came as a sudden shock to millions of Americans. The long lines at U.S. gas stations were a marvelous excuse for blowing up the myth about an "external threat."

An example of such inflammatory and chauvinistic propaganda is a speech made by Defense Secretary H. Brown in mid-February 1980. The Russians are trying to establish their control over the Persian Gulf's oil! he asserted. Having armed himself with this bugbear he proceeded to brandish it. "A sudden end to access to sources of oil would trigger an economic crisis....our allies will not be able to do a thing to save themselves from the inevitable catastrophe which will ensue if they are cut off from the oil-producing regions...." the Pentagon chief prophesied.

So throughout last year fear and trepidation were spread in Washington in order that "those who hear would tremble and take fright." At the same time new U.S. Navy formations were sent to the Persian Gulf. It was claimed that these were merely a "response" to events in Afghanistan.

The idea of creating special U.S. military forces to dispatch to regions like the Persian Gulf where U.S. monopolies operate was enshrined as official U.S. policy in Presidential Directive No 18 in August 1977. Earlier, in 1966, the United States had signed a 50-year agreement with Britain on leasing Diego Garcia--an island in the Indian Ocean annexed by London--in order to establish a U.S. military base there. At the very same time that the British colonialists were being forced by pressure from liberation movements to relinquish their former spheres of influence "east of Suez", Washington and London began to circulate with increasing persistence trumped-up propaganda about a "Soviet threat."

The hullabaloo reached fever pitch in Washington following the collapse of the shah's corrupt regime in Iran--the mainstay of U.S. imperialist policy in a vast region from the Arab East to southwest Asia. At the beginning of 1979 aircraft carriers and landing vessels were rushed from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The London magazine THE ECONOMIST reported that around 10,000 U.S. servicemen had been deployed in at least 4 countries in the region. The U.S. secretary of defense then toured a number of countries in the region, serving up as an accompaniment to this trip another generous helping of speculation about "the threat of an interruption of oil supplies from the Persian Gulf." This speculation was addressed to the countries of West Europe and Japan. The "horrific consequences" of a mythical blocking of oil supplies were used to intimidate them.

But there was nothing mythical about Washington's attempts to use the "Soviet threat" as a pretext for forcing U.S. NATO allies to agree to a "division of labor" within the bloc. The United States, the plan envisaged, was to concentrate military forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf while its partners were to take on an "additional burden" in West Europe in the shape of stepping up military preparations there.

The initiators of this campaign were capitalizing on the real fact of the dependance of West Europe and Japan on foreign sources for raw materials, especially oil, in order to shift onto them an even heavier burden of militarist programs and at the same time force them to fall in with the notorious "boycotts" tactic proclaimed by Washington with regard to the USSR.

The concern of the states in question for safeguarding their oil supplies is quite understandable, as was clearly stated by L.I. Brezhnev on 22 February 1980 in condemning the actions of the U.S. administration which is using that concern as a pretext for turning the Persian Gulf into a powder keg. As a result oil supplies from the very place about which Washington is making all the noise are threatened. [paragraph continues]

We are, after all, talking about a region where the preservation of peace, calm and stability is of great importance not only for the countries and peoples situated there but also for the rest of the world for the reasons mentioned, connected with such a global problem as the energy question.

At the same time, advancing further and further along this dangerous and immoral road, in the spring of 1980 the Carter administration said that it reserved the right to use tactical nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf.

These and similar steps by Washington prompted even the pro-American British newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH to say, in the words of staff commentator P. Worsthorne: "In the Near East today a new tragedy is being enacted reminiscent of what the United States did in Vietnam--only this time its victims will be West Europeans...." Quoting a Pakistani diplomat, the 14 July 1980 issue of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK wrote: "The Carter doctrine is bringing us no comfort."

Many similar observations have been made. They are evidence of the serious concern of the public and influential political circles in the West, Japan and the countries of the Persian Gulf itself at how the U.S. military is currently playing with fire in one of the world's most sensitive spots.

What the states and the peoples of the Near and Middle East need is not militarization or an arms race, but constructive efforts. Meanwhile, to consider the Near East alone, from 1971 through 1979 there was a ninefold increase in the supply of U.S. arms there. Guns and missiles are not the way to combat centuries of backwardness. A number of countries in this vast region have not advanced beyond the stage of semifeudalism. Their economies are at a primitive level.

In our era the "gunboat policy" cannot be employed with impunity. Any involvement on the part of the aforementioned countries in the militarist designs would be fatal for their fundamental national interests, not to mention the interests of universal peace.

The Soviet proposals are a clear-cut program of measures whose implementation will not be detrimental to any state and will benefit all countries committed to preserving stability in this region. Incidentally, the USSR's proposals are a development of what the Warsaw Pact countries have already advocated. They advocated the holding of special talks--within the UN framework or at another forum--on the question of ensuring that very important international sea routes are free to operate by limiting and lowering the level of the military presence and military activity in the relevant areas.

While official Washington circles preferred to ignore the idea of talks many of the world's capitals showed great interest, including the capitals of countries whose governments are in close contact with the United States, for example, Bonn and Tokyo. This is not surprising when you consider that these states have a real interest in ensuring that the energy problem is not exacerbated as a result of the disruption of communications which ensure supplies of oil and other raw materials. That is why the above-mentioned Soviet proposals contain a point about not placing any obstacles in the way of, or posing any threats to, normal trade exchange and the use of sea routes linking the Persian Gulf states with other countries. These proposals are addressed to the United States and other Western powers, to China and Japan and all states which display an interest.

The scale of U.S. subversive actions against the anti-shah revolution in Iran is no longer a secret. Washington issued directives to the American Embassy in Tehran suggesting that there be no hesitation in using the shah's army against the Iranian people's masses. If these dispatches did not have the effect their authors desired it was by no means due to their lack of zeal.

How, in the light of these facts, could former Secretary of State H. Kissinger maintain, during his current tour of Near and Middle East countries, that the United States is forced to keep military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf because other countries have forces there? Maybe he is ignorant of the role of these forces? He maintained a bashful silence on the fact that the USSR and most states situated in this region are in favor of the total demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

The overwhelming majority of UN countries is in favor of this. But Washington, as is known, has arbitrarily broken off talks with our country on the question of normalizing the situation in the Indian Ocean. This did not prevent figures in the Carter administration from kicking up a fuss about a "buildup of Soviet forces" in this region.

Talking about the new Soviet initiatives, U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie plainly stated that he was against the very idea of the USSR participating in measures to guarantee shipping free passage through the Persian Gulf. New York University Professor John Somerville made an ironical observation in this connection: "The USSR, which is 500 km from the Persian Gulf, is a foreign force, while the United States--8,000 km away--is not!"

The essence of the policy pursued by the United States in this region, as manifested with particular clarity since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, consists in establishing U.S. monopoly capital domination there by force. Washington's repeated attempts to set up a "local strong point" for the United States have foundered and there is even less chance of success in the future. It is therefore banking on U.S. military force as a lever for American imperialism's political and economic strategy. In toto this strategy envisages interfering in the internal affairs of the region's countries in the interests of U.S. monopolies, pressuring other major capitalist countries which are competitors in the struggle for sales markets and raw material sources, and setting up bases and bridgeheads directed against the USSR and the other socialist countries and against the deepening of the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa. These U.S. actions may cause even more dangerous complications in the situation in this region. At the same time, the U.S. course is encountering factors which are undermining its very foundation.

Faced with Washington's exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf, West European countries and Japan are taking steps to safeguard these economic interests by diversifying and increasing the number of sources of the energy raw material they need. What is bad about that? But Washington sees this as some kind of "threat." The Paris paper LE FIGARO wrote recently that the United States is waging an intensified campaign against supplies of Soviet gas to Western Europe, whereas "it is less entitled than anyone to give Europe advice." Presumably the West European capitals have not forgotten Washington's unceremonious exploitation--to its benefit and the detriment of the U.S. allies--of the difficult situation that arose in fall 1973 on the oil markets which were dominated and still are to a considerable extent dominated by U.S. monopolies.

The USSR does not exploit other countries' natural resources as do the transnational corporations of the United States and the other major capitalist countries in a number of regions, making massive profits from these operations. At the Genoa conference in 1922 the Soviet delegation put forward, on V.I. Lenin's initiative, a program for normalizing the world economy on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Our country consistently adheres to this line, we advocate the broad development of businesslike international cooperation. Energy problems are an important part of this cooperation. At the Madrid meeting the USSR and Polish delegations put forward a proposal on all-European cooperation in the energy sphere. It suggests the convening, not later than 1982, of a summit level conference on energy. The USSR's readiness to develop this kind of cooperation with Japan and other Asian countries is well known.

What can Washington offer Western Europe and Japan as an alternative? The U.S. Navy with its guns trained on the oilfields of the Persian Gulf countries? This "prospect" is viewed with great skepticism even by figures in Western Europe who have close links with Washington. The states and people of this region will undoubtedly draw the necessary conclusions from this recurrence of the colonialist "gunboat policy" at a time when the peoples are capable of effectively protecting their vital interests and sovereign rights.

SHAKOV EXAMINES 'CONTRADICTORY' TWO-CHINA POLICY

OW131748 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Listeners: A XINHUA report from Washington elaborated on views expressed by Haig, secretary of state-designate of the new U.S. administration, on the future of Sino-U.S. relations. Judging by Haig's words, he indicated in substance the intention to pursue a two-China policy. Now please listen to what this station's commentator Shakov has to say on the consequences of this policy to China.

As everyone knows, during the U.S. presidential campaign and afterwards, top figures of the victorious Republican Party bluntly and unequivocally stated that they wanted to maintain all relations between the United States and Taiwan. Last week Cline, adviser to the new U.S. administration, stated publicly that Washington would even use force to defend its two-China policy. It was conspicuous that the statement was made while a senior U.S. political activist delegation led by Stevens was visiting in Taipei. According to Taiwan press reports, prospects of expanding U.S.-Taiwan relations in all fields and at all levels were discussed during talks held there.

Finding themselves in such a complicated and humiliating position, Beijing's propagandists are making an impudent attempt to portray the defeat as a victory. According to the U.S. paper, the Boston GLOBE, the leading circle in Beijing is now filled with an atmosphere of not knowing what to do, uneasiness and lack of confidence. The paper wrote that Beijing's leading clique cannot possibly understand the substance of the various changes in U.S.-Chinese relations. In reality, there has been no change whatever. Everything remains unchanged, including U.S.-Taiwan relations.

It is quite obvious that this policy of Washington runs completely counter to the Shanghai communique and to the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. This was even recognized by XINHUA in its comment on Cline's remarks. However, Beijing's leaders have not dared to take any action, except to point out this contradiction. They are bound hand and foot by their own policy of collaborating with U.S. imperialism and by their servile behavior before the Washington authorities. It was no accident that the Boston GLOBE pointed out that in the present situation Beijing's leading clique is left with no choice. In other words, once it gets hooked, it places itself entirely at the mercy of U.S. imperialism.

FREER INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ANTICIPATED

LD140744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2203 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan, TASS--The ruling circles of the United States are taking steps in order to revise the secret, subversive operations of U.S. intelligence on the very broadest scale. Speaking at a session of the special Senate Committee on Intelligence matters, W. Casey, who has been nominated for the post of CIA director, has stated that he intends to sharply step up the activity of that department whose illegal operations brought it scandalous notoriety.

There is extremely rich soil for implementation of the plans of the future CIA chief. Last year, in the atmosphere of militaristic, chauvinistic psychosis whipped up by the Carter administration, the Congress approved a bill sharply restricting the accountability of intelligence to the committees of the legislative organ. It is expected that a proposal will soon be introduced to the Senate forbidding the revelation of names of CIA agents and the publication of practically any information about that department's activities.

DEMONSTRATIONS MARK RENEWED DRAFT REGISTRATION

LD131437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Against War and Militarism" from the "World Today" roundup compiled by V. Mkrtchyan]

[Text] The second stage of the registration of young people for the military draft has begun in the United States. In view of the fact that it is being conducted within the framework of the Carter administration's overall militarist strategy which envisages U.S. military expansion in strategically important parts of the world, instead of the lines at draft centers which the Pentagon generals were hoping for, antiwar demonstrations were held in a number of the country's major cities. According to press agency reports, on the initiative of U.S. democratic youth organizations thousands of young Americans have been out on the streets of New York, Washington and San Francisco carrying banners and slogans condemning the U.S. military's militarist preparations.

Many Americans have now grasped that the White House regards young people as "cannon fodder" needed to implement its plans to extend U.S. spheres of influence. By means of these antiwar demonstrations the most aware section of U.S. youth is graphically demonstrating that it is unwilling either to take part in Washington's adventures in carrying out foreign military interventions or, still less, to die in order to protect the interests of the oil monopolies or military corporations or to support reactionary regimes in the Near East, Africa, Asia and Latin America which are to the U.S. ruling circles' liking.

KURDYUMOV VIEWS REAGAN TEAM, HAIG TESTIMONY

LD141113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov article: "Washington: A Week Before the Parade"]

[Text] Washington, Jan--Washington is now coming to the end of the "transition period"--the time when the new president, elected last November, has not yet taken office (that takes place 20 January), but the present White House incumbent is, so to speak, packing his bags. The fact that this is a period of changing personnel on the captain's bridge of the ship of state is perhaps most visibly indicated by the temporary platforms being erected for 20 January--the day of the new president's inauguration (taking office)--past which the participants in the traditional parade on Pennsylvania Avenue will march. But if the knocking of hammers and whining of saws in the construction workers' hands remind some people, as observer James Reston morosely observed, of the construction of a scaffold for the outgoing administration, in Reagan's camp these noises naturally arouse sentiments and expectations of a quite different nature.

The organizers of the inauguration ceremony, the planned parade and also a series of "victory balls" intend to mark with pomp the Republican administration's accession. Thus the committee organizing the ceremonies, apparently fearing that certain congressmen might appear at Reagan's swearing-in ceremony wearing white socks--which are very popular among America's male population--and thereby displaying bad form, has insistently recommended dress which it considers suitable for the legislators and the numerous officials in the bureaucratic apparatus: a gray jacket, vest and striped trousers, a tie, a white shirt and black shoes and compulsory black socks.

Of course, as Washington's oldtimers note, even after the new president is installed in the White House some time will elapse before the Republican administration's program becomes known in full and its priorities, course and true face emerge. But individual features of the new administration can already be discussed to varying degrees.

The latest issue of the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, speaking of the top echelon of the future administration, notes that this "team of experienced administrators" is selected according to the principles of "adherence to the new chief's ideas" and that nine of its members were educated at the country's leading universities, five of them at Harvard. Nearly all the members of the "team" are representatives of the "establishment," as they say here--that is, the country's financial, industrial and military circles.

The Secretary of Treasury-designate Donald Regan, for instance, was, only yesterday, the head of the Wall Street company Merrill Lynch; Secretary of Commerce-designate Malcolm Baldrige, is chairman of the Scovill Company; Defense Secretary-designate Caspar Weinberger is a former vice president of the Bechtel Corporation; Agriculture Secretary-designate John Block, a former Military Academy graduate, is a highly successful businessman-farmer from Illinois, whose real estate is estimated at \$10 million.

Commenting on the views of most of the members of the Reagan cabinet's economic group, traditionally conservative observers single out in particular the name of Congressman David Stockman, who has been nominated director of the Office of Management and Budget. Stockman has attracted the Republican camp's attention as the most active exponent of hopes for a revival in the country's economy, which is going through a period of stagnation. Together with Congressman J. Kemp he prepared a report for R. Reagan recently which literally stunned the ruling circles. The Republican administration, the report's authors warn, can expect an "economic Dunkirk" during the next 24 months, that is, catastrophe, unless the most energetic measures are adopted immediately to cure the sick economy. Predicting a deepening of the multifaceted crisis--a new economic recession, a further increase in the army of unemployed, more expensive credit and an increase in the state budget deficit as a result of high inflation, Stockman, together with Kemp, called on the new administration, as its first step, to declare a state of economic emergency in the country with a view to setting about the resolution of urgent economic tasks in conjunction with Congress.

As for the National Security Council group appointed by Reagan, which includes the defense secretary, the secretary of state and the CIA director, even the American bourgeois press writes about them primarily as supporters of the escalation of U.S. military preparations. NEWSWEEK magazine notes: Whereas in the past the new Defense Secretary-designate Caspar Weinberger, who in President Nixon's years was deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, was at one time nicknamed "the surgeon" because of his desire to cut various departments' demands, now, even before taking his seat in the Pentagon, he has hurriedly declared the "desperate need to increase expenditure" for military purposes.

Judging from press reports, William Casey, future U.S. CIA director, also has far-reaching plans. Formerly a naval officer, during World War II he went into the intelligence service. Casey later held the posts of under secretary of state and director of the U.S. Export-Import Bank and had a private legal practice. Casey takes over the "cloak and dagger" department to the accompaniment of voices here which are calling openly and publicly for the extension of the American intelligence service's subversive operations abroad and for a broad reorganization of the entire intelligence service in this direction.

But none of the appointments made by R. Reagan has aroused so many debates in American public circles as the candidacy of Gen A. Haig, former supreme commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, for the post of U.S. secretary of state. Many questions have been aroused by his reputation as a hawk, which took root in the press here as a result of his former post. Certain American observers interpret remarks made by the general recently as a frank, unconcealed call for the imposition of the U.S. will on the world, uncharacteristic of this usually cautious and even reticent figure, as he is described.

Commenting on the general's appointment, Richard Allen, the president's national security adviser-designate, described A. Haig as a "symbol of a strong America," adding that "his strategic views coincide with Reagan's views." But many representatives of the U.S. public see in the nomination of a former military man for the country's leading foreign policy post a different kind of symbolism and the danger of a further strengthening of militarism. "How will Haig's military past and training influence his attitude toward diplomacy? What are his foreign policy views, particularly on regions and problems far outside the general's experience?" the Washington POST asked in an editorial a few days ago.

The answer to these questions could be found to some extent in A. Haig's remarks in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the confirmation of his candidacy for the post of secretary of state. According to American press reports A. Haig adopted a "tough stance of confrontation" in his remarks concerning Soviet-American relations. Answering the senators' questions, A. Haig asserted that the Soviet Union is "challenging the United States worldwide" and predicted that the dangerous period of confrontation with the Soviet Union "will continue for several more years."

Commenting on these remarks, observer D. Oberdorfer notes that during the hearings A. Haig "called for a 'radical improvement' in American military might, before the administration decides to embark once again on talks with the USSR in the arms limitation sphere." Haig's words, the Washington POST writes, point directly to a substantial delay in the adoption of any steps by the United States with respect to starting the next round of SALT talks. The call for a further increase in U.S. military might, which was the leitmotiv of Haig's remarks to the committee, cannot fail to arouse criticism, including criticism from certain senators, who have expressed serious concern at the clearly militarist spirit of these remarks.

Thus exactly a week remains until the new U.S. president takes office. The government "team" has been chosen. But the main thing and the most difficult thing that lies ahead is the problems in the domestic and foreign spheres which await resolution and which require a realistic approach.

KONDRASHOV ON TRANSITION, POLICY DIRECTIONS

LD131439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by S. Kondrashov under the rubric "Political Commentator's Notes": "Force of Circumstances"]

[Text] The outgoing U.S. President Jimmy Carter may now be spoken of in the words usually used to describe the role of the queen of England. He reigns but he does not rule. He still reigns, having not left the White House, but he no longer rules since he is not undertaking long-term business and, to judge by reports, has concentrated on just one thing--the last attempts to reach agreement on the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. The transitional period between the two administrations is coming to an end. On 20 January Ronald Reagan will be sworn in on Capitol Hill and assume the presidential chair.

The members of the outgoing administration are seeking new posts for themselves and as usual are thinking about their memoirs, although it is doubtful whether record salaries or royalties await them--they seem to have outlived themselves and interest in Jimmy Carter's colorless demagogic administration is rapidly vanishing into thin air and no regrets are to be heard.

The secretaries appointed by Reagan, bidding farewell to their corporations, brokers' companies and legal firms, are fulfilling the Washington stage. And the new president, before he has settled in the White House, is already ruling and reigning on the pages of U.S. newspapers and magazines and on television news broadcasts.

The following fact is causing understandable impatience: The composition of the new cabinet is already clear, but there is as yet no clarity with regard to its domestic and foreign policy. What people have in mind is practical policy expressed not simply in preelection and postelection promises and statements but also in the actions of the new president and his secretaries. Indeed, Ronald Reagan has become more sparing in his words, not wanting to hinder his predecessor in completing his term and also, perhaps, afraid of tying his hands with a premature interpretation of events. The secretaries he has chosen are likewise not very talkative and only their former reputation as moderates or extreme conservatives is an indicator, albeit not an exhaustive one, of how their activity will develop.

In general almost all of last year was based on various preelection guesses in the United States. And now, at the beginning of the new year, U.S. commentators have opened a new round of surmise and speculation. Let us console ourselves with the thought that this is the last round before the changing of the guard in Washington.

Some commentators, following an approach which we shall call the myth-making approach, portray the matter as though the new president will come, see and...with a firm hand introduce order (not only in the United States but in the world), turning--as he chooses--even the heavy wheel of history. The myth-making approach to the president's role is tenacious of life and quite typical of the United States despite the fact that it constantly proves unsound when it encounters objective reality. But it must be said that there are now more sober observers than there are observers who would like to preserve the myth of the omnipotence of the United States and its president. The majority nevertheless believe that the so-called changing of the guard is by no means the changing of the realities and circumstances of internal American and international life. In the opinion of these observers, it is precisely to circumstances that the new people who have come to the helm of power in the largest capitalist state will have to adapt--when they want to and even when they don't.

Yet circumstances are knocking on the door. They are making their presence felt even in the new year messages from the heads of state and government. "The year of 1981 will be another hard year," French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said, addressing his fellow-countrymen. In Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt organized a semblance of an exchange with Paris, stating that in the forthcoming year there "would be virtually no" economic growth throughout West Europe. In the United States, as is well known the economic recession is combined with a high rate of inflation and growing unemployment. This is the circumstance which "let down" the old administration at the November elections and which the new administration will primarily have to come up against. It cannot be disregarded or ignored. To judge by available statements, Ronald Reagan intends to make economic problems the focus of his efforts. It is reported that he is even thinking of declaring an economic emergency.

Relations with West Europe, in which the United States' junior partners are insisting increasingly obstinately on an independent, equal role.... This circumstance also cannot be eliminated by a stroke of the pen in Washington. The new administration, no less than the old, will also have to reckon with it. The times when people obediently and resignedly follow the U.S. leader have passed, irrespective of whose time--that of the Republicans or the Democrats--is coming in Washington.

In the past year of great and difficult ordeals, West Europe safeguarded the political and economic fabric of detente more solicitously than the United States. As for the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, as U.S. commentator Joseph Kraft writes, the West Europeans "constantly demonstrated their reluctance to help America." This circumstance too, it is to be supposed, remains in force. It is possible to dream of U.S. omnipotence, but when it does not exist attempts to urge on its partners are far from always successful--that is one of the basic truths of 1981.

At the beginning of these notes it was mentioned that currently virtually all President Carter's foreign policy activity boiled down to attempts to release--before his departure--the U.S. hostages in Iran and by this act to win applause from his fellow-countrymen as the curtain falls. The hostages story has gone on for 14 months--something Americans regard as humiliating for their national dignity. But this story has a present-day stratum and a deep-down, historical stratum. In the present-day stratum, in the present day, we see negotiations over how many billions of dollars belonging to Iran Washington must return to Tehran in exchange for the release of the U.S. diplomats. But when we look deeper we discover that the seeds of anti-U.S. hatred, which the United States itself sowed almost 30 years ago by overthrowing the Mossadeq government to put Pahlavi on the throne, counter to the Iranian people's wishes, have sprouted and produced the present profuse shoots in this story (absolutely inconceivable and more than fantastic only 3 years ago). In the last few weeks of his term Carter still cannot sort out the mess made back in 1953 in Eisenhower's time, and over which all subsequent U.S. presidents have practiced their witchcraft. Is this not the force and logic of circumstances?! If this not their revenge?! Is this not their edifying lesson?! But the lesson will truly be worthwhile if in the wake of the departing president Washington does not believe that its gist is merely to step up U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region....

Some 2 weeks before the new president takes up office many opinions and proposals are being voiced regarding the prospects of U.S.-Soviet relations and a great deal of advice is being offered on this score. There is some point in looking at them in the light of the experience of the past and of present realities.

For instances, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT--and it is not alone--predicts something like the further militarization of U.S. foreign policy. It actually writes: "Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig will fundamentally alter the nature of U.S. foreign policy. They will place their main emphasis on U.S. military might and toughness with respect to Russia." The weekly then promises two things: First, "the impossibility of concluding a strategic arms limitation treaty will cause no anxiety." In other words--why worry about the uncontrolled nuclear missile arms race? Second, "linkage will again become fashionable in relations with Russia"--like the linkage of U.S.-Soviet trade with "overall Soviet world policy."

The weekly also has other unreassuring predictions, but these are sufficient in order to note that this is surely something which Washington tried to practice in relations with Moscow, particularly under Carter, and which never worked. Surely, in discarding experience and circumstances, they do not want to transfer the past to the future in the incomprehensible hope that it will finally "work"?

Time will show whether the U.S. magazine's predictions will occur. But one reminder will not be superfluous even now. Yes, the U.S. misconception that each new administration assumes its duties in Washington like a god who has conceived of remaking the world under strictly U.S. conditions, is tenacious of life. Each administration overcomes this illusion one way or another under the burden of circumstances. But how much time will pass in vain. And there is nothing more divorced from life in this illusion than belief in the salutary nature of the arms race as a means of asserting U.S. superiority over the Soviet Union. Years and years passed, entire postwar decades, before Washington realized that relations with Moscow can only be built on the basis of the principle of equal security and strategic parity.

In order to lose no time it is more sensible to heed the advice of the people who have not forgotten the lessons of the past. One of them, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon, has considered the present moment appropriate to recall several fundamental principles of U.S.-Soviet relations. Here is what Toon writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "The basic question is that we cannot achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union simply because our opponent will not tolerate it." And he continues: "We cannot conduct negotiations with the Russians on the granting of superiority to us, we can only conduct negotiations from a position of equality."

The ex-ambassador calls these axioms the "unobtrusive advice" of a practical diplomat to those who have followed the development of U.S.-Soviet relations only from the sidelines, only "ideologically," sensible advice and a useful reminder of realities and of the force of circumstances.

BRZEZINSKI'S LAST 'BATTLE CRY' IN PARIS NOTED

LD131640 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Jan, TASS--Zbigniew Brzezinski, who will have to leave soon the post of assistant to the president on national security matters, decided before the curtain falls to make a trip to Paris at the tax payers' expense and present once again his adventuristic "global" concepts to the Western partners of the United States.

He made a speech at a meeting of the French Institute of International Relations which the Los Angeles TIMES described as his last battle cry. In this speech the U.S. President's national security advisor, who claims the role of "theoretician" of the outgoing administration, again called for a return to the policy of cold war, and lavished praise on the policy of creating new aggressive military blocs and on Washington's interventionist plans.

On repeating for the umpteenth time his pet thesis about "the three central strategic zones"--in Western Europe, the Far East, as well as in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East--he openly stated the hegemonic claims of the United States to vast areas of the globe which he included in the sphere of the West's "vital interests."

At the present stage, he said, the emphasis should be made on the Persian Gulf and the Middle East zone. For this reason he praised to the sky the so-called Carter doctrine in accordance with which the American military presence in that area is being built up and agreements were forced on a number of countries allowing the Pentagon to use military bases on their territories.

The President's national security advisor insisted that all West European countries and also Japan should take part in the attainment of Washington's military-strategic aims. He said the West needed a "multilateral approach" and a "system of regional security."

Speaking of the allies, "military support" for America's efforts, Brzezinski demanded that it be provided first of all within the framework of NATO but also "on an acceptable scale in the Indian Ocean area." In other words, he outlined a program of the participation of America's allies in the fulfillment of the Washington administration's interventionist plans.

From regional imperialist militaristic projects Brzezinski turned to global ones. It follows from his words that he had in mind the creation of a sort of mechanism of the leading capitalist countries--the holding of regular "strategic summit meetings." As the ultimate aim he fancies a global "alliance of NATO countries, Japan and China." When saying this he did not even deem it necessary to conceal that the purpose of such a "super bloc" would be the "strategic encirclement" of the Soviet Union.

History, as is known, has not given Brzezinski any more time for the implementation of this crazy project. His anti-Sovietism has proved to be not only his own undoing but also that of the entire Carter administration. Seven days from now this self-styled "theoretician" is departing for the political dump heap.

BEIJING TRIAL REFLECTS 'POLITICAL INSTABILITY'

LD131013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Instability"]

[Text] The court examination of the case of the "counterrevolutionary groupings" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing ended in Beijing on the eve of the new year. The state prosecutor demanded "severe punishment" for the latter "for especially dangerous counter-revolutionary crimes." Among foreign observers in Beijing the supposition is being made, with reference to articles in the criminal code, that Mao's widow may be sentenced to life imprisonment and even to death.

Foreign political commentators believe that sentencing is being delayed. It seems that the organizers of the trial would like to reduce to a minimum its unfavorable effect on both the domestic and the external plane and to present it directly as a trial of "criminals." The trial was held behind closed doors, and the Chinese press and television carried only brief reports on it, which had been shorn of many significant political moments from the accused's testimonies. Excluded, in particular, were the moments leading to proof of Mao Zedong's responsibility for the repressive actions of the Cultural Revolution period.

In a speech in her defense lasting more than 2 hours, short extracts from which were published, Jiang Qing stubbornly denied all the charges that she had acted independently, without Mao's knowledge. "Everything that I did," she declared, "I did in accordance with decisions of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Zedong, in accordance with the instructions of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai." Jiang Qing maintained that both Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were well informed about the nature of the "actions" undertaken in accordance with those decisions within the framework of the Cultural Revolution. It is characteristic that in his speech the prosecutor was unable to find arguments refuting that chief argument of Jiang Qing.

He declared that during the Cultural Revolution, which, as is known, was mounted by Mao and abounded in defamation and violence against cadre workers and the people's masses, Mao Zedong committed not crimes but "mistakes in the sphere of leadership." The unconvincing nature of the prosecutor's arguments is evidenced by statements in the Chinese press, which declares that Mao Zedong, who mounted the Cultural Revolution, "brought great misfortune to the party and people."

The political nature of the trial is also evidenced by the fact that it devoted considerable attention to investigating the defendants' actions at various stages of the political struggle in the Chinese leadership and to their involvement in intrigues in the Chinese leadership. Exposed here was the extensive use of methods contrary to socialist legality, such as the surveillance of one another, the tapping of telephone conversations, slander, arrests following false denunciations and torture.

The trial has still further exacerbated the internecine struggle of groupings in the present Beijing ruling clique. The trial has been used for political publicity for Deng Xiaoping and a number of other Chinese leaders now in power. The court and the Chinese press have tried to depict Deng Xiaoping, on the one hand, almost as the chief victim of the Cultural Revolution, while on the other hand attempting to elevate his role in overthrowing the "four" in October 1976. The Beijing press suggests to the Chinese reader that, in the final analysis, the "gang of four" was overthrown by Deng Xiaoping, while Hua Guofeng's role in arresting them is no longer mentioned. The foreign press reports widely that the question of Hua Guofeng's ties with the "gang of four" was raised at the concluding stage of the trial.

The trial in Beijing has provided further evidence of political instability and of the contradictory nature of the general situation in China.

Tokyo, 9 Jan--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee, confirmed in conversation with members of a Japanese delegation that Hua Guofeng, the present chairman of the CCP Central Committee, bears responsibility for the reprisal against a demonstration in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1976, when he held the post of minister of public security. A correspondent of KYODO reported this from the Chinese capital.

Liao added that Hua Guofeng also cannot escape responsibility for the bad leadership of China's economy. Liao Chengzhi thereby made it clear, the correspondent writes, that Hua will quit the political scene in the very near future.

The Chinese figure reported during the meeting that preparations are currently under way for a CCP Central Committee plenum and that there is expected to be a "reshuffle of certain persons." However, he did not name the date of the plenum.

PRC THREAT TO OTHER ASIAN STATES CHRONICLED

LD131653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Commentator's Notes": "At Another's Door"]

[Text] The many reports that have appeared in the world press recently of a Chinese military presence in Pakistan (it is a case no longer of advisers or instructors, but of entire troops subunits) have triggered an explosion of irritation in Beijing. Turning the facts upside down, as usual, RENMIN RIBAO called these reports propaganda preparation for a Soviet invasion of Pakistan, which has been chosen, or so the paper claims, as "the next target of the Soviet expansion southward."

The slander of "Soviet expansionism" is accompanied with equally false demagogic talk to the effect that in its foreign policy Beijing "piously adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence" and "has never sent a single Chinese soldier into other countries."

That is indeed to lay the blame at another's door and to pick someone's pocket while shouting "stop thief." If we are to speak of expansionism--not by any means invented, but perfectly real--we need only look at the maps published in Beijing, which show about 10 million square km of foreign soil as "China's lost territories." And this "cartographic expansion" is by no means a harmless partiality for the historical past but a program of territorial seizures which Beijing seeks to implement in practice. The current Chinese leaders not only lodge territorial claims against almost all bordering states. They have repeatedly resorted to weapons to get their own way.

RENMIN RIBAO makes so bold as to claim that Beijing "has never sent a single Chinese soldier into other countries." So one wonders whose troops it was that seized 36,000 square km of Indian soil in 1962 and continue to this day to hold that land? And surely part of Burma's territory has been the target of Chinese expansion? The list of similar examples includes the armed provocations on the Chinese-Soviet border in 1969; about 400 encroachments on the borders of the Mongolian People's Republic in just 10 years; the perfidious seizure of the Paracel Islands in 1974, and, finally, the direct military intervention against Vietnam launched in 1979.

And surely it is for the sake of its own expansionist schemes that Beijing is arming separatists in India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, training them and inciting them to antigovernment action? Surely it is for the sake of this that Beijing is an accomplice in exporting counterrevolution to Kampuchea and Afghanistan by sending its instructors onto Thai territory, to the camps of the Pol Pot holdouts and to the Basmak nests near the Pakistani-Afghan border? Incidentally, Beijing's agents are also provoking separatist action in Pakistan itself.

That whole list consists of incontrovertible facts. And they all--from the Chinese-Indian conflict in the Himalayas to the "punitive operation" against Vietnam--show that Chinese expansionism is the real threat to Asia's peoples.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S.-S. KORAN 'TEAM SPIRIT-81'

LD131529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Following a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] As already reported, the Pentagon has announced that the United States and South Korea will conduct a joint military exercise under the code name "Team Spirit-81" as of 1 February. The chief purpose of the exercise, the report pointed out, is to rehearse joint operations by the two countries in the event of an "emergency" in the region. In connection with the large-scale exercise being prepared at America's Okinawa naval base in Japan intensive movement of Marine units has already been noted. A sizable contingent of Marines, so the local press pointed out, arrived recently in the port of Naha on board the 7th fleet's landing ship Point Defiance together with a cargo of combat hardware.

The upcoming exercise is another link in the chain of military provocations being perpetrated by the United States and South Korea in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders. Last year alone the exercises called "Majex-80," "Team Spirit-80" and others were held under the stars and stripes and the South Korean flag. Observers quite justifiably connect the two countries' increasingly frequent joint actions with the change in the political situation in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula.

The worsening of the country's economic position and the upsurge of the democratic movement in South Korea are compelling the ruling regime to intensify the policy of mass terror and repression against dissidents [inakomyslyashchiye]. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which came into power with the active support of American imperialism, in continuing to rely on assistance from across the ocean, primarily of a military nature. Fearing new mass outbursts of the people's anger, like that which engulfed the city of Kwangju last year, Seoul emphasizes in every possible way the need for the presence of American troops, which now number 60,000, in the south of the peninsula. For his part, "Uncle Sam," who is interested in preserving the strategically important military bridgehead in South Korea, is also not averse to "encouraging" his puppet somewhat. Thus, the Pentagon has adopted a decision to sell the Chon Tu-hwan regime military aircraft, including F-4 and F-5 fighter-bombers, worth \$88 million.

Such close cooperation between the two countries, the stepping up of Seoul's military preparations and the practically continuous joint exercises with the United States cannot fail to elicit the DPRK's legitimate concern. As Pyongyang's NODONG SINMUN wrote, "South Korea is becoming a breeding ground for a new war, and tension is being fueled on the Korean Peninsula...." "The occupation of South Korea by American imperialism and U.S. policy toward Korea are a source of threat to peace in Korea and Asia."

The DPRK has repeatedly issued statements protesting Washington's illegal actions, its virtual attempts to consolidate the split in Korea and the military provocations being perpetrated near the DPRK's borders. The committee for the motherland's peaceful unification, which operates in the DPRK, recently issued a statement to governments, international and national public organizations and peoples of the world. The appeal proposes resolutely condemning the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship in South Korea and his patrons and voicing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent peaceful unification. The actions of the dictatorial regime, the document states, are resulting in heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and are creating new obstacles in the way of Korea's unification.

The new military provocation being planned by Washington and Seoul is superfluous confirmation of this.

PAKISTANI DECISION ON U.S. BASES MAY CAUSE TENSION

LD131119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "What an Example"]

[Text] "In the situation which has arisen the commonality of Pakistani-American interests become natural, and the Pakistani leadership should follow an example and act as Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has done...." That is a quotation from the Pakistani newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES.

Let us try to understand in what respect the newspaper is calling for an example to be followed. To betray the Arab countries' interests and make a deal with the Israeli aggressors? That is not appropriate, it is the wrong region. To try to take on the functions of "regional gendarme"? Not enough forces (incidentally, the same is true of Egypt). That only leaves one thing: to permit the United States, as Egypt has done, to use Pakistan's territory for the construction of military bases and for other militarist acts.

It may be supposed that the idea put forward by the PAKISTAN TIMES is either American or Chinese, or rather American and Chinese. One thing is beyond doubt: Such an "initiative" would cloud Pakistan's relations with its neighbors still further and create a new hotbed of tension in Asia.

AFGHAN WORKERS BACK MOVES TO UNITE PATRIOTS

LD121605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent L. Mironov: "Patriotic Forces Uniting"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jan--The Afghan papers, radio and television are reporting on working people's rallies and meetings taking place all over Afghanistan in support of the decisions of the recent Kabul conference of the country's national and patriotic forces. Workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia and trade, industrial, religious and other circles addressing the meetings unanimously stress that relations of respect, trust and cooperation are being established and are strengthening among the national patriotic forces.

This, (Asadulla Khabib), the chairman of the commission to prepare for the inaugural conference of the National Patriotic Front and chairman of the Afghan Writers Union, told your correspondent, is what made the conference of national and patriotic forces possible. The time has now come to embark on a solution of the next task of preparing an organizational framework for the National Patriotic Front. The creation of the front is absolutely essential to our country, (Asadulla Khabib) noted. The National Patriotic Front will be the most acceptable form of participation in social and political life for the people's masses.

PROKHANOV VIEWS AFGHAN ARMY'S EFFICIENCY

LD131131 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 7 January published on pages 1 and 14 a 2,200-word report by Aleksandr Prokhanov headlined "Gang Routed." The report begins: "Desertion and the lack of recruits have made the Afghan Army today virtually incapable of carrying out military operations." "The ordinary population of Afghanistan remains emotionally and psychologically on the side of the Kabul regime's enemies...."

"Such statements are constantly appearing in the Western press.

"I recently returned from Afghanistan. I saw officers and men of the revolutionary army on raids, 'in action.' The facts completely refute the slanderers' fabrications. My report concerns these facts."

Prokhanov goes on to give a detailed and at times lyrical account of what we saw in Afghanistan, describing young Afghan Army recruits and soldiers in action and stating that "this army, I saw, is filled with energy and strength, is accustomed to alarms and battles; it is not a 'parade square' army, at the stage of formation, but an operational, 'working' army." Prokhanov gives an account of an operation against "bandits" in a village in the region of Qandahar, citing favorable comments by peasants there and giving examples of the bandits' deeds. He states: "Whereas last winter many ordinary people were misled, confused, deceived and ready to believe the bandits, now the people have turned away from the terrorists, the violence and atrocities which the gangs perpetrate in the villages. Yes, the people look on the arriving soldiers as their saviors." The report concludes with a further description of fighting and the routing of a bandit gang.

PROPAGANDA 'HYSTERICIS' DENOTE 'SLIPPING' OF ENEMIES

LD131157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 5

[Yu. Glukhov "International Notes": "Sources of the Propaganda Hysteria"]

[Text] "However often you repeat the word halvah, the taste in your mouth will not become any sweeter," the Eastern saying goes. And however often you repeat falsehoods, they will not become the truth.

Regardless of these truisms, Western propaganda continues to heap up one lie after another by once again fueling an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the so-called "Afghan question." Various devices are being set in motion. For instance, "weeks of solidarity" with Afghanistan were held recently in some countries. In actual fact their initiators demonstrated their solidarity with the Afghan counterrevolution, with the bandits and cutthroats who are being sent into the DRA from abroad and are engaging in murder, looting and terror.

A good proportion of the weapons which are being put into the bandits' hands, including chemical weapons, are of U.S. origin. Washington has no qualms about announcing this. Voices are incessantly being heard there in favor of extending deliveries and appropriations for the bandit formations and on sending them more and more instructors. The same stance is occupied by China and a number of other countries, while Cairo has gotten as far as "presenting" the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution with Egyptian-made machineguns and pistols, and an additional 250,000 pounds sterling to boot.

Fraternizing with criminals whose place is in the dock and publicizing their crimes in Afghanistan is to no one's credit. Yet it is precisely they who are the "heroes" of Western propaganda and on whom [the West] is making its stake. An attempt is being made to lend the bandit mafia respectability as the "representatives" of the Afghan people.

The aim of the unbridled slander campaign is to poison the international climate, to sow mistrust and suspicion, to distort the nature of the assistance being given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in its conflict with imperialist aggression and to misrepresent the real situation in that country.

Strictly speaking, overt admissions on this score are also to be found on the pages of the Western press. The reason for Washington's persistence in its attempt at premeditated deception of the public is perfectly clear, the New York TIMES has written. It is the surest and fastest way of forcing the public to agree to increased military budgets, the creation of new foreign bases, the registration of individuals of draft age and to the attributes of a "hard-line policy"--refusing to take a decision on the ratification of the SALT II treaty, undermining detente, returning to the cold war, reverting to unilateral containment, declaring the Persian Gulf and its oil deposits a sphere of U.S. national interest....

This is the real background to the unrestrained attempts to make white black. But you escape the facts. They show that the normalization process is proceeding successfully in Afghanistan. It would be developing even faster if the enemies of the April revolution were not attempting to wreck it. Now the country is entering a new stage in its development. A provisional constitution embodying the fundamental principles of the DRA has been adopted. Measures to strengthen the legality and democratization of social life are being implemented. A National Fatherland Front uniting all the country's genuinely patriotic and progressive forces on a platform of national democratic transformations for the sake of national and social progress is being set up. Those whom the counterrevolution's ringleader--who had fled abroad--had earlier managed to lure by deception are returning home.

In an attempt to prevent this the republic's enemies are setting in motion the foulest methods of coercion and terror. "My father was killed simply because I worked in a state enterprise," a worker from the weaving factory in (Bagrami) told me. "They would like to deal with everyone who is marching in step with the revolution, with his people. But we cannot be intimidated."

This worker has just returned from Konarha Province where he participated in the destruction of [counterrevolutionary] gangs and he is ready to defend his right to a better life, to a future.

It is obvious that the reason for the continuing tension in Afghanistan and around it is the undeclared war which the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and their accomplices are waging against the DRA. The path to normalization lies in ending imperialist interference. A good-neighborly accord between the DRA on the one hand and Pakistan and Iran on the other would help to eliminate tension. A constructive program for a settlement was proposed by Afghanistan on 14 May 1980. As a result of this the preconditions would emerge for a complete political normalization of the situation, including the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

However, the imperialist circles are continuing their intrigues. The hysterics of their propaganda services a propos of the "Soviet threat" in southwest Asia is part of the overall military-political campaign whose aim is the suppression of the Afghan revolution. The malicious anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda hysterics currently being indulged in in the West attest only to one thing--that the ground is slipping from under the feet of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan.

KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send you, the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, KNUFNS and the entire Kampuchean people fraternal greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory over the clique of national traitors. Having overthrown the reactionary terrorist regime of foreign placemen, the Kampuchean people set out on the path of the rebirth of their homeland, the building on the ancient Khmer soil of a society based on real democracy and social justice.

The course conducted by the People's Revolutionary Council of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, the persistent steps in the field of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia undertaken by Kampuchea together with Vietnam and Laos, are winning more and more recognition, in spite of the schemes of the forces of hegemonism and world reaction.

In the Soviet Union, we sincerely welcome the achievement by the new Kampuchea of the restoration of the economy, and return to a peaceful life, the defense of independence and sovereignty and the strengthening of its position in the international field.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will continue to grow stronger and develop to the benefit of both countries in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

We wish the Kampuchean working people further successes in solving the important tasks facing them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

PRAVDA Notes Progress

LD131421 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 January carries on page 4 a 2,500-word N. Yuryev article entitled "Glorious Anniversary" on the second anniversary of the "anti-Maoist" revolution, in Kampuchea and the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. Yuryev recounts Kampuchea's progress in the economic and social fields since January 1979, indicates the problems still facing the country and stresses the "aid" of the SRV, Laos, the USSR and the socialist states in helping it to overcome them. Yuryev stresses Kampuchea's foreign policy of "peace, friendship and nonalignment" and asserts that the "normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia," including on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, requires the ending of "foreign interference" in Kampuchea, particularly by the U.S.-China "bloc" and recognition of the present regime under Heng Samrin. Yuryev stresses the USSR's support for recognition of that regime.

DRUZENKO VIEWS KURON, MICHNIK ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

LD131057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Poland: Rebuff to the Provocateurs"]

[Text] Warsaw--The most important reports in the first issues of Poland's January newspapers are from the production front. The stabilization of economic life is one of the chief tasks. Despite difficulties with supplies of energy and raw materials, many enterprises, so the press reports, have made a successful start to the new year, a normal production rhythm, undisrupted by anything, is what is now considered successful.

The metallurgists of Kuron's Lenin Huta--an offspring of Soviet-Polish cooperation--produced on New Year's Eve the 100-millionth ton of steel since the enterprise started working. At the same time the fourth turbine unit of the Polaniec power station generated its first current.

A session of the Polish Sejm is to be held soon to approve this year's national economic plan. The so-called minor economic reform has been implemented, providing, in particular, for broad rights to be afforded to enterprises and associations in the sphere of planning and encouraging production.

The desire to normalize the situation and surmount the socioeconomic crisis is most characteristic of Poland today and of the thoughts and aspirations of its workers and working people. This desire is reinforced by awareness of the fact that at a difficult time People's Poland has not found itself alone: It is being given moral and material support and assistance by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Working people of Poland are seeking to resolve the problems along the lines of socialism and of preserving and augmenting the achievements which the country has made over the years of people's power.

However, this course of events plainly does not suit reactionary circles in the West, which are trying, as before, to create an atmosphere of nervousness over the events in Poland. Figures of different ranks and qualifications, as the saying goes, are joining in this campaign of slander and incitement. At the December NATO session Muskie, who is working out his last days as U.S. secretary of state, chose the "Polish question" as grounds for fanning militarist hysteria. AFL-CIO leader Kirkland, and he is not the only one, is assiduously setting up the so-called "Polish workers aid fund."

Many mass news media in the West are conducting an anti-Polish campaign full of hysteria, fabrications and incitement. They are donning the guise of "defenders of the Polish People's interests," expatiating on "democracy" and giving advice on "improving" socialism, but more frequently they campaign with frank straightforwardness for deepening the crisis in Poland. Italy's CORRIERE DELLA SERA wrote recently that the Common Market countries and the United States "can manipulate the Polish crisis, seeking to destabilize the socialist bloc." Of course, the Italian newspaper passes off what it desires as reality, but at the same time it frankly names the aims of the unbridled anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign.

The tricks and contrivances of the imperialist subversion centers can delude only those who wish to be deceived. Many representatives of the Polish working people have already expressed, and continue to express--at meetings, in labor collectives, in the press, on radio and television--their indignation at such "concern" over their interests. They resolutely reject this concern, stressing they can look after their own interests and that the satisfaction of those interests lies in the mainstream of the socialist development of the PPR.

Nevertheless the reactionary circles of the West do not give up their provocative bustle. Toward whom do they orient themselves in their calculations? Toward the antisocialist elements, toward counterrevolutionaries, who want to change by every possible means the social and political system existing in the Polish People's Republic.

One can observe the activities of such elements as the notorious J. Kuron and A. Michnik. They have more than once expounded their "program" statements in underground leaflets and in the pages of the Western press. In essence, they demand that the PZPR be deprived of its leading role, that a "pluralist system" of the Western type be established in the country, that Poland's entire internal and external policy be revised. Figures of Michnik's type are prepared to show in a distorting mirror not only the historical facts but also the reality of today--everything that has been achieved by the Polish working people, everything that has been conquered by them, built and created in the years of the people's rule.

These days the enemies of socialism have intensified their subversive actions. They are bringing more variety into the arsenal of tactical methods. They are playing on the emotions of the people. They engage in dissertations about "democratizations," covering themselves with talk of all sorts of "reforms." They strive to give to the new trade unions a political character, trying to introduce into public life uncertainty and nervousness. They are guided by a single principle: The counterrevolutionary end justifies the means.

Understanding of the danger of the actions of antisocialist forces in Poland permeated an open letter adopted at a meeting of veterans of the workers movement in the city of Katowice. It states directly and resolutely, worker-style:

"Utilizing circumstances favorable to themselves, forces hostile to socialism are seeking to take over and subordinate to themselves the movement of the working masses in order still further to inflame the situation in the country. This means a growing threat to counterrevolution, material and political support from the West's most reactionary circles and, in the final analysis, the loss of all the gains achieved by the working masses since the war. It is our duty to bar the way to these forces and to mount a resolute struggle to unmask the true aims and aspirations of the enemies of socialism in Poland."

The awareness is increasingly coming to the fore in Poland that, in the decisive struggle against the forces of counterrevolution, the working class of the PPR and its vanguard--the PZPR--will overcome the difficulties which have arisen, will successfully translate into life the line worked out at the Sixth and Seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee and will consolidate the conquests of socialism.

POLISH JOURNALIST HITS 'SUBVERSIVE OFFENSIVE'

LD131257 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 6

[I. Krasicki article: "The Weapons Are Lies and Slander"--first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Text] At the editorial board's request, a Polish journalist describes the crude interference in socialist Poland's internal affairs and the inflammatory methods of the ideological subversion specialists.

Warsaw--The correlation of forces between imperialism and socialism in the world arena is not in imperialism's favor. So the capitalist West, and primarily the NATO states, is sharpening its ideological struggle against the socialist community countries. [paragraph continues]

Speculating on the errors leading organs have committed in Poland in recent years and exploiting the difficulties that have arisen as a result of these errors, in 1980 imperialism launched a subversive offensive aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and inflaming nationalist, anti-Soviet feeling. In this offensive the imperialists are trying to use the new trade unions for their own ends, to make them become, in defiance of their express commitment to remain true to the principles of socialism, the foundation for actions by antisocialist elements. Summing up the results of the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had the following to say about this:

"The crux of the matter is that certain elements of this movement, which is a workers movement, a working people's movement, in terms of its content, have been infiltrated and are being adversely influenced by groups and individuals who are linked with foreign centers of imperialist subversion and have goals hostile to socialism and to the people's power. ...These forces want to dismantle and subsequently undermine and overthrow Poland's socialist statehood. This desire is essentially antiworker and counterrevolutionary."

What methods have been and are still being used by the champions of antisocialist subversion?

First of all, they are using to their own ends the CIA's intelligence radio station in Munich--Radio Free Europe. There has long been no doubt of the subversive, diversionary nature of FRE's programs. A champion of cold war, the Munich station has again found itself in the vanguard of the opponents of the relaxation of tension and the provocateurs seeking to destabilize socialism in Poland. Thus, for instance, during the period of increased discontent among working people on the coast--in the cities of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot and in some other Polish industrial centers--RFE used information selectively and incessantly relayed inflammatory appeals in an attempt to aggravate the situation and produce a general political--and therefore counterrevolutionary--strike in Poland.

After the creation of the new trade unions as a result of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, RFE embarked on a new stage in its subversive activity. In accordance with the directives from its masters in NATO headquarters, it mounted a subversive propaganda operation aimed at transforming the new trade unions into a reactionary political organization.

As is well known, the collective of the Paris-published Polish emigre magazine KULTURA maintains close contact with RFE. The magazine specializes in elaborating a program for the gradual, evolutionary weakening, softening and decay of real socialism. This concept of "anticommunist evolution," which reactionary American political scientists such as Z. Brzezinski played an inspirational role in creating, is applied in practice by certain counterrevolutionary groupings that have been operating in Poland lately, primarily illegal antisocialist organizations such as L. Moczulski's "Confederation for an Independent Poland," the "Social Self-Defense Committee" and "Workers Defense Committee" of J. Kuron and A. Michnik, the "Young Poland Movement," the "Movement in Defense of Human and Civil Rights" and others. These groups are small but very vocal.

Their activity provides the pretext for numerous items in the Western mass media. For instance, in virtually every issue of the West German newspaper DIE WELT one C.G. Stroehm pronounces on the Polish problems, this merely providing him with the pretext for setting forth his own revelations on the topic of, as he wrote recently, "dismantling socialism in Poland" and weakening the Polish state's political foundations. Stroehm openly stated that the "political demands" presented to the government by antisocialist forces must lead to the erosion of socialism in Poland.

Another typical representative of the anti-Polish propaganda is Diethelm Keil, head of the emigre department in the West German Federal Intelligence Service (BND). He organizes the slanderous items about Poland in the FRG press.

It is no accident that Keil--like other BND representatives, incidentally--has alluded to Z. Brzezinski's book "Alternative to Partition," which caused a sensation and in which he sets out the concept of the so-called "liberalization of the communist countries" and "ideological erosion of communism."

The crude interference in the sovereign Polish socialist state's internal affairs, the unprecedented ballyhoo created by Washington and the NATO states over Polish-Soviet relations for subversive and inflammatory purposes, and the fierce activity against Poland of inveterate agents of the Western intelligence services is all supposed to buttress the actions of opponents of socialism and internationalism in Poland, so the authors of this anti-Polish campaign believe.

However, it is not strength but weakness that dictates this sort of action to imperialism. And their wards are condemned to growing isolation in society. Upholding the socialist content of the process of Poland's renewal and traveling the trail blazed by the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums, the Polish communists are opposing the hostile schemes. It is the duty of every Polish communist and every patriot of People's Poland to make a specific contribution to this struggle.

The PZPR and the Polish patriots made a high assessment of the results of the Moscow meeting of the socialist community's party and state leaders, believing them to be an important and effective contribution to strengthening the fraternal, internationalist ties linking Poland with the world of real socialism.

YURCHENKO VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANIA, TIES

LD131327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Yurchenko article: "35th Anniversary of People's Albania"]

[Text] On 11 January the working people of Albania celebrate a portentous date in their history--the 35th anniversary of the country's proclamation as a people's republic (since 1976--the People's Socialist Republic of Albania).

During the years of the national liberation movement led by the Communist Party of Albania (now the Albanian Workers Party) the Albanian people not only defended their freedom and independence with gun in hand but also fought to create new, people's democratic power. In that struggle they always felt considerable support from the Soviet Union. The upsurge of the Albanian people's national liberation movement was promoted, in particular, by the Soviet Government's publication in December 1942 of the declaration "On the Independence of Albania," which emphasized: "The Soviet Union, which perceives with full understanding and sympathy the Albanian patriot's courageous liberation struggle, does not recognize the claims of Italian imperialism to Albanian territory and wishes to see Albania liberated from the yoke of the fascist aggressors and its independence restored. The question of Albania's future state system is its internal affair and must be decided by the Albanian people themselves."

The Albanian people decided that question once and for all when, exploiting the favorable external conditions created as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious advance in the Balkans, they fully liberated their country's territory from the fascist occupiers. In December 1945 the provisional democratic government of Albania held elections to the Constituent Assembly, which proclaimed Albania a people's republic 11 January. [paragraph continues]

The declaration adopted by the Constituent Assembly proclaimed that "the Albanian people, as masters of their destiny, freely and unanimously decided through the Constituent Assembly, which implements their will, that Albania is to be a people's republic."

The first constitution of People's Albania, adopted in March 1946, enshrined the political changes which had occurred in the country since the establishment of people's democratic power, reflected the process of the incipient socioeconomic transformations and opened up prospects for building a new life.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the democratic government of Albania and to establish diplomatic relations with it--which contributed to the further development and strengthening of friendly cooperation between the Soviet and Albanian peoples, whose foundations were laid in the years of the joint struggle against a common enemy--fascism.

Relying on the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Albania successfully overcame numerous difficulties which arose during the socialist restructuring of the economy and culture. In a country which had previously been almost without industry, while semifeudal relationships reigned in the Albanian countryside and four-fifths of the population were illiterate, a national industry was created in a short space of time, socialist transformations were implemented in agriculture, its own cadres were trained for various sectors of the national economy and a fundamental reform of public enlightenment and education was carried out.

In its relations with Albania the Soviet Union invariably adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism, strict observance of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Life showed that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Albanian peoples accorded with their long-term interests.

At one time this was estimated at its true worth by the Albanian people and their government. The 1957 Soviet-Albanian joint declaration stated: "The government of the People's Republic of Albania considers it its duty to declare that cordial friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union played the decisive role in creating and strengthening the Albanian people's democratic state. Thanks to the Soviet Union's support the People's Republic of Albania was upheld and consolidated its national independence, strengthened its foreign policy positions and scored big successes in developing the national economy and culture in a comparatively short time."

The Soviet Union was a consistently advocated and now advocates surmounting the difficulties which arose in Soviet-Albanian relations in the early sixties. "As regards Albania," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 24th party congress stated, "we are prepared, as formerly, to restore normal relations with it. This would be useful both for our two countries and for the socialist states' common interests."

Congratulating the Albanian people on the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Albania's proclamation as a people's republic--Soviet people express feelings of friendship and sympathy for the working people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and for their efforts in the building of socialism.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY BOARD MEETS

LD131313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Society Board Session"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board devoted to the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania a people's republic was held 9 January in Moscow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC TALKS

Baybakou, Kocatopcu Meeting

LD131117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] On 8 January N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Sahap Kocatopcu, minister of industry, technology and enterprise affairs of the Republic of Turkey, who is in Moscow.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the talk.

Ercument Yavuzalp, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talk.

Panel Discussion

LD150941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "For Expanded Cooperation"]

[Text] Questions of expanding economic and technical cooperation in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the petroleum-refining industry and other spheres have been examined by the participants in the fifth session of the Soviet-Turkish Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation. The session ended 9 January in Moscow.

An exchange of opinions also took place in increasing the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Turkey on a mutually advantageous and balanced basis.

The commission's activity, the session emphasized, is an expression of the efforts made by the two countries with a view to further developing and deepening Soviet-Turkish relations on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and friendly cooperation.

ARMY CLAMPS DOWN ON TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

LD131055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov: "Terrorists Arrested"]

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jan--The Turkish press reports that, the other day, army special services in Istanbul, Ankara and a number of other Turkish cities arrested around 1,000 terrorists belonging to the now banned neofascist Nationalist Action Party. They also discovered the secret meeting places of criminals engaging in strong-arm tactics against political opponents, mainly representatives of the progressive forces. During the preliminary interrogations it was ascertained that more than 100 people had fallen victim to the arrested neofascists. The terrorists had caused a series of explosions in public places, set fire to buildings and robbed banks and institutions.

It is also reported that the military authorities have arrested a large group of Maoist extremists engaged in violence and terror; they have all been sent for trial by a military tribunal. The Turkish mass news media stress that the tide of terror unleashed in Turkey by the forces of neofascism and leftist anarchist organizations has been stemmed. It is now a question of eradicating the remnants of terrorism.

NORWAY APPROVES STOCKPILING AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD132032 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Oslo, 13 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Minkevich reports:

The Norwegian Storting (parliament) today approved the draft Norwegian-American agreement on stationing heavy American military equipment in Norway. The agreement, which will be signed in Washington on January 16, as it has been announced here, provides for the stockpiling of arms, ammunition and vehicles for a 10,000-strong U.S. Marines brigade which is to be moved into Norway in what they term as a crisis situation. Thus, another dangerous step has been made in the Pentagon's and NATO's military preparations in the north of the European Continent.

Alongside the stocking of American military equipment in Norway, an extensive programme is being carried out in line with NATO's infrastructure of building airfields for American combat planes, expanding the network of navigation stations for U.S. atomic submarines, permanently based in the northern Atlantic. Norway has also been joined to the AWACS system designated for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union.

In trying to weaken the resistance of the Norwegian public to plans of the country's further militarisation, the Norwegian ruling circles claim that the new Norwegian-American agreement is of a defensive nature and will not result in the alteration of the country's atomic and bases policy according to which Norway pledged not to deploy on its territory nuclear weapons and foreign troops in peacetime. These arguments, however, do not stand to criticism.

The stationing of American equipment evokes opposition not only from the left parties, including the Communist Party, but also from a considerable number of members of the ruling Norwegian Labour Party, many trade unions and youth organisations.

During the debates on the agreement in Storting, the Socialist Left Party tabled the proposal not to sign it. However, the proposal has been turned down. The Storting deputy from that party, Stein Oernhoei, said that the agreement is part of NATO's large-scale measures on building up armaments in the bloc's northern flank. In the opinion of the parliamentarian from the Norwegian Labour Party, Thor-Erik Gulbrandsen, this agreement will only result in higher tension in the north of the European Continent. At present, when it is especially necessary to promote in all ways detente and disarmament, Norway consolidates even more its dependence on the United States, the Storting deputy from the Norwegian Labour Party, Ingrid Eide said.

PORTUGUESE LEFT WARNED ON 'ROSY ILLUSIONS'

LD131546 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Eduard Kovalev review: "Portugal Today"]

[Excerpts] The lengthy series of elections are over in Portugal. A new assembly of the Republic has been elected. A new government has been formed and President Ramalho Eanes has been reelected for a second term with a convincing victory. However, the overall result does not herald an improvement in the internal situation. A situation of dual powers--as people describe it--has arisen. There is a rightwing government supported by an insignificant parliamentary majority and a president elected by voters with a democratic outlook--basically the voters of the left.

In such a political context, many observers, including foreign observers, are examining certain contradictions that life itself will have to resolve. It is to be expected that the Democratic Alliance [AD] government will not be willing to see its plans to restore the status quo of pre-April 1974 set aside. No significant changes have been made to the AD's antidemocratic and antipopular government program.

This has been confirmed by the statements of Social Democratic Party [PSD] Secretary General Capucho in a recent interview with the newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA.

The war of succession that followed Sa Carneiro's departure was waged with alternate successes. To begin with it appeared that the AD's hawks had been defeated with the election of Balsemao--a man reputed to be a liberal open to dialogue--as leader of the PSD. The reference to dialogue should be understood as dialogue with the forces of the left. A few days later Balsemao became prime minister with the reluctant support of the extreme right as well as that of his own party and the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]. However, the formation of the government turned out to be a slow and painful process. In the words of the weekly O JORNAL, the ghost of Sa Carneiro had tied the prime minister's hands and prevented him from bringing to the fore the liberal side of his personality.

It is no secret that the CDS leaders would have preferred the government to have been headed by a man with a more right-wing stance. This also applies to others, not just to the leaders of the CDS. Within the PSD, despite the external trappings of unanimity, there are also many people who are displeased with the liberal reputation of the new party chairman and prime minister, Balsemao.

The right-wing weekly TEMPO has insistently warned the new prime minister against any temptation to engage in dialogue with the president of the Republic and the opposition. In one of his editorials TEMPO director Nuno Rocha all but pleaded with Balsemao to display a strong resolve to preserve the government coalition: in other words, to keep in the government those party leaders with a patently right-wing stance, which is the same as asking him not to depart from the old government program. Otherwise, Nuno Rocha wrote, the country will have to face difficult moments that can only lead to the realization of the dreams nurtured by General Ramalho Eanes and by the forces of the left.

The acute inner struggles in the ruling coalition are strongly reflected in the government's composition. Although the extremists have been forced to retreat to a certain extent, they still have strong positions in the new government.

A document recently published by the Portuguese Communist Party's Information and Propaganda Department says that as far as the right-wing parties are concerned, the goal of the new government is the continuation of the policy of restoring the positions of big capital in Portugal and of attacks against the democratic regime, rather than the resolution of national problems.

The composition and structure of the government are evidence that the reactionary parties are seeking to continue the antidemocratic and antipopular policy of the previous government.

The coming debate on the government's program in the assembly of the republic and the vote that will follow should show which political forces are capable of putting up real resistance to the planned policy of restoration of pre-April 1974 Portugal.

Last December's presidential elections have shown that there continues to exist in the country a social and political camp which contains broad sections of the population. This camp is the basis for a (?new) and truly democratic parliamentary majority that would support a new and truly democratic government.

But the communists point out, not without reason, that despite the serious difficulties faced by the ruling bourgeois alliance, despite its inner differences and problems, the forces of the left should not nurture rosy illusions which would be dangerous and unwarranted. The government has already made it clear that it is bent on pursuing a destructive policy that will worsen the country's problems. This policy must be faced by the united ranks of all true Portuguese democrats and patriots.

PLENUM OF ITALIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD131329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Rome, 9 Jan--A plenum of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee and Central Control Commission has been held here. Its participants discussed the report by PCI Directorate member G. Napolitano on the main question on the agenda--"the party's tasks at the present political stage."

Their speeches examined problems of the development of intraparty democracy, the unity of the party ranks, relations with other political forces in the current situation and the prospects for PCI involvement in leadership of the state under conditions where the ruling Christian Democratic Party is increasingly displaying its inability to run the country.

PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer spoke on the last day of the plenum. G. Napolitano delivered the final speech to its participants.

The Central Committee and Central Control Commission plenum adopted a resolution approving G. Napolitano's report and concluding speech and E. Berlinguer's speech.

CARRINGTON ADMITS AID GIVEN TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD141011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch under the rubric "Ironical Notes": "The Lord Speaks Frankly..."]

[Text] London--Talleyrand said that a diplomat is given a tongue in order to hide his thoughts. To judge from official statements by London in connection with the events in Afghanistan, the impression is created that it has strictly followed the cynical precept of Napoleon's minister. On the one hand, the Foreign Office has maintained that Britain does not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs; on the other, the facts attest that British weapons are reaching the Afghan rebels, dug in in Pakistan, through certain Near East states.

But a few days ago Lord Carrington, head of the British foreign policy department, departed from the usual line, answering the BBC's questions, he stated frankly that military aid has been and will be given to the Afghan counterrevolution.

It is to be supposed that the foreign secretary realizes that the arming of gangs committing attacks on a sovereign state from foreign territory is qualified by international law as aggression.

The question naturally arises: What prompted the lord to speak frankly? Many local observers believe that he wanted publicly to encourage the demoralized rabble of Afghan rebels. Or perhaps the present Tory leaders cannot rest easy because of the laurels of their predecessors who in the 19th century redrew the geographic maps of southwest Asia in the colonial manner.

Be that as it may, it is quite obvious that Whitehall's risky game will not delight the British. The thick fog of anti-Soviet propaganda cannot hide the truth about what is happening in Afghanistan. Here is a characteristic trait: Despite attacks by the reactionary press, three Labor members of Parliament accepted the Afghan Government's invitation and flew to Kabul to familiarize themselves with the situation on the spot. As we see, the British public is certainly not interested in fanning a hotbed of military danger.

PROBLEMS ENSUING FROM GREEK ENTRY INTO EEC VIEWED

LD140851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under rubric "On International Themes": "Tenth Competitor"]

[Text] For the EEC the arrival of the new year has been marked by an event which has been the subject of talk since 1975. With the addition of Greece, the "Nine," as this select grouping is usually named in the press, has become the "Ten."

Of course, the increase in membership is welcomed in the Common Market's official circles, who see Greece's official entry into this grouping as almost a triumph for the principles of so-called "European integration." But in Greece itself the act of joining the EEC has been met by extremely contradictory reactions, since the Greek economy as a whole will scarcely be able to compete with the powerful monopolist associations operating within the Common Market framework.

As London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES admitted several days ago, Greek industry "will not stand the pressure" of Common Market conditions. Investigations have shown, the paper states further, that "out of approximately 1 million people employed in Greek industry, 12-15 percent could lose their jobs."

A rise in unemployment, sharp price increases, production cutbacks in various sectors of the economy important to Greece--these are only a few of the painful consequences of entry into the Common Market indicated by the Greek democratic public.

However, it is not only in Greece that there is uncertainty and anxiety about the change which has taken place in the life of the country. The EEC "oldtimers" are also concerned about the emergence of a new partner. The fact is that the act of Greece's official entry into the Common Market coincided with a rather complicated situation in this grouping.

Indeed the Common Market has enough of its "own" problems. The Nine are struck in fact in the quagmire of an economic and financial crisis, of claims and counterclaims against each other, large and small "internal wars"--one about fishing, one about the budget, one about agricultural policy; Greece's entry into the Common Market in exactly these circumstances also causes definite unease. "As the number of EEC members increases it becomes not easier but, on the contrary, only more complicated to solve the Community's problems"--the West German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG warns.

Many press organs in the EEC countries in agreement with this interpretation point out that, in the first place, Greece's entry will aggravate the arguments about agricultural policy. In any case Greece, an agrarian country, is regarded by many of its partners as a dangerous rival of their own agriculture. And is it only a matter of agriculture? The EEC textile "barons" are preparing beforehand to exploit the so-called "guarantee clause" of the agreement on Greece's entry into the EEC, which allows for the export of Greek textiles to the countries of the community to be stopped at any moment. Shipowners are calculating with alarm the tonnage of the Greek merchant fleet.

All these possible consequences cannot be completely unknown at the Brussels headquarters of the EEC. It was quite possible to foresee them. And if the Common Market was aware of the complications of its own expansion and still proceeded to admit Greece, then the reasons for this decision were dictated to a large extent by considerations of a far from economic nature. Everything was taken into account--both Greece's links with Near Eastern countries and, primarily, its strategic significance for NATO.

The future will show whether these "higher interests" will prevail over the inevitable bickering of the rivals. Meanwhile the most diverse press organs of the EEC countries come to the same conclusion: The situation in the Community this year will not at all be simplified by its expansion, and new difficulties are in store for the newborn "Ten."

MARSHAL USTINOV RECEIVES SYRIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD131736 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 13 Jan 81

["A Friendly Conversation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov received here today the chief of General Staff of Syria's Armed Forces, General Hikmat ash-Shihabi who is here on a business visit.

They had a friendly discussion of questions of mutual interest.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE ON SHAH'S PROPERTY NOTED

LD131806 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 13 Jan, TASS--Deputy Speaker of Parliament Parvaresh announced that the discussion of two bills pertaining to the settlement of financial and legal differences between the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States and related to the return to Iran of the property of the deposed shah is being put off. This decision was adopted in connection with the fact that members of the council for the observance of the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution are not present at today's meeting, and without them draft laws cannot be discussed.

U.S., SOVIET POLICY DIFFERENCES ON IRAN EMPHASIZED

GF121245 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the United States constantly publishes lies about the Soviet Union and its policies concerning Iran and other countries. Recently, the Voice of America broadcast fabricated an agitating news in which it was said that the Soviet Union is busy with military preparations on the Iranian border. Several days ago, the U.S. journalist Anderson again pulled out the false story of the presence of two superpowers, trying to equate the Soviet Union and the United States. These superheated lies reached such a level that he claimed the Soviet Union and the United States follow a coordinated policy on Iran and have agreed on its division.

Soviet citizens are no longer surprised from such foolish falsehoods. Imperialism is imperialism and its nature has not changed. Allegations against the socialist system in the Soviet Union and its foreign policy are the job of imperialistic politicians and journalists and will remain so. They receive salaries from monopolists for this service. The thing which causes surprise and regret is that certain Iranian officials repeated the false (?propaganda) about the Soviet Union and the policies of our country after Anderson and imperialist dignitaries like him and also try to equate the Soviet Union and the United States and attribute similar political characters to both countries. This method is just as irresponsible as it is hostile toward the Soviet Union.

Citizens of all countries realize well and can see with their own eyes the difference between Soviet and U.S. policies toward Iran--they follow opposing policies--and can only interpret things as they are. At a time when the United States is following an aggressive policy contrary to the interests of the Iranian people, the Soviet Union is aiding the Iranian nation in many important ways in its fight against imperialism. The important thing is the Iranian revolution, which is of vital interest for the people of this country. The success of the revolution was due to the heroic efforts and sacrifices of the people and the bravery and courage of patriotic Iranian leaders. However, Iran is not in a vacuum. You will recall the serious Soviet ultimatum to the U.S. imperialists who intended to crush the Iranian revolution by armed intervention. As we know, due to this serious effort by the Soviet Union, the plots of the aggressors were foiled.

The Soviet Union follows its announcements of complete support for the Iranian revolution with action. This method can be observed in another direction which is of vital interest to Iran. There was talk about an economic embargo of Iran and preparations were made by Washington. The Soviet Union not only disagreed with the U.S. proposal concerning an economic embargo in the UN Security Council but also used its veto power.

As we know, the Soviet Union has opened its ports and railway for Iran. Salukani, the governor general of East Azarbaijan, said that due to the use of transit facilities through the Soviet Union, Iran can import all needed goods. It should be noted that he made these remarks in response to the false reports by the VOA that we previously mentioned. He called them blatant lies.

There are a small minority in the world that still believes these lies. How can we seriously believe that the United States and the Soviet Union are on the same level? Has the Soviet Union blocked Iranian assets, or was it the United States? Was it the Soviet Union that plundered Iranian oil for many long years or the United States? Those who have borrowed the superpower thesis have no political courage to accept the truth, as a large number of politicians and government officials and religious authorities have done and are doing. They invite the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Ayatollah Taleqani, who enjoys the esteem of the Iranian nation, said that the Soviet Union is fighting against international colonialism.

The relationship between Iran and the Soviet Union should be based on peaceful coexistence. There should be no matter that our two countries do not agreed on completely. This is wise advice to all those who try to instigate distrust between our countries today.

LD141123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Paris--Marine units have been urgently transferred to French military bases in the Central African Republic near Bangui and Bouar. Additional contingents of marines and military hardware, according to AFP reports, are to arrive in the area today. Such a decision, AFP emphasizes, was adopted immediately after the issuance of the Libyan-Chad joint communique on the two countries' intention to pursue a policy toward achieving unity. The report says that "it is quite possible that Paris will decide to reinforce with materiel and manpower its bases in those countries which are linked with it by military agreements: Senegal, the Ivory Coast, and Gabon, in particular, where about 7,000 soldiers are already stationed."

The Egyptian regime has actively joined in the noisy anti-Chad campaign. Egyptian President as-Sadat asserts that the development of events in Central Africa constitutes nothing other than a "Soviet threat" to the continent and is directly calling for French military interference in the region.

LD132148 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 13 Jan 81

The demagogic references to the alleged "Soviet menace" are only called upon to justify the buildup of the U.S. military presence in that region, A. Nzo pointed out. The real aim of the policy of the United States is to invigorate the activity of home reaction in the African countries and destabilize the existing regimes.

The racist South African Republic is assigned the role of an imperialist outpost in Africa, which according to the designs of the West must become an obstacle in the way of revolutionary movements in the continent, A. Nzo pointed out. That is precisely why the regime receives unlimited military and economic aid from its overseas partners.

A. Nzo spoke highly of the political, diplomatic, moral and material support, which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving to the national liberation movements all over the world. This support, he stressed, is one of the decisive prerequisites for the success of the national liberation forces.

The African National Congress of South Africa fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India, whose aim is to eliminate the dangerous seat of tensions in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The ANC, A. Nzo stressed, demands that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR SITUATION

Neighboring Countries Involved

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Havana, 14 Jan, TASS--According to reports from El Salvador, big units of motorised infantry of the Guatemalan Army that intruded into El Salvador are trying to force their way to the road leading to Santa Ana. That city is under the control of detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (NLF) which with population support are beating off the attacks of the junta's regular troops.

The transfer of Honduras soldiers to the Salvadoran border has markedly intensified in recent hours. There is information that Honduras soldiers and officers are participating in fighting against the rebels. Air force planes of Honduras are bombing border areas where there are several tens of thousands of refugees from villages devastated by punitive troops.

As is reported by the rebels' clandestine radio station "Liberacion", stubborn fighting between NLF detachments and the junta's troops continued on a larger part of the Salvadoran territory over the past 24 hours. The guerrillas successfully attacked garrisons in Aropa and Nehapa in San Salvador Department and are pressing home an attack in the area of the town of Metapan in the country's northwest. The attempts by the junta's troops to force their way to the San Francisco Gotera City ended in failure. Over there the patriots encircled a large garrison, blew up a bridge, and cut off the road leading to that administrative centre of Morazan Department.

According to reports reaching here, the general political strike announced by the Revolutionary Democratic Front in support of the rebels is gathering momentum.

Baryshev Commentary

AU141055 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA No 2 in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 11

[A. Baryshev commentary: "They Are Preparing Invasion"]

[Text] The El Salvador crisis has entered a new stage that is extraordinarily dangerous for peace and security in Central America and the Caribbean region.

On the eve of the new year, information agencies reported: The Carter administration has formed a special commission of experts on El Salvador. These experts recommended that troops of the OAS member countries be dispatched to El Salvador. In the event that the OAS mechanism "fails to work," as was the case with Nicaragua during the days of the agony of the Somoza regime, the commission has envisaged "an interference [vmeshatelstvo] by the armed forces" of Guatemala and Honduras, El Salvador's neighboring countries, that would also involve the surviving followers of Somoza. A direct armed intervention [interventsiya] by the United States is not ruled out either.

Naturally the commission carried out its work behind tightly closed doors. However, the information, leaked to the press about the variations of the interference that had been prepared, became an open secret. The fact is that the recommendations conceived in the minds of the experts for El Salvador had already previously found their specific expression in the practical activities of the U.S. State Department and Pentagon.

The anti-El Salvador actions of the White House, covered up by the hackneyed thesis of a "Soviet-Cuban threat" to Central America as well as the present toughened American positions in relation to El Salvador events, are not accidental. What is involved here is the fact that the repressive junta, a puppet of Washington, is finding itself in increasingly great isolation. Rent by internal contradictions, it is literally in its "last gasps." On the other hand the liberation movement has acquired a true all-national character. The offensive by detachments of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front in the north of the country, in the Chalatenango Department, has been gaining momentum for several days now. A general strike of the working people in solidarity with the insurgents' actions is being planned. The leading opposition circles are preparing to form a revolutionary democratic government in the new future.

This entire situation is strongly reminiscent of the situation in the Dominican Republic in 1965, on the eve of the armed invasion of that country by the American Marines. It seems that, striving to prevent at any price the patriotic forces from coming to power in El Salvador, the Washington strategists have decided once again to act by the Dominican script.

PRAVDA on U.S. Options

LD131659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 5

[S. Svistunov article: "El Salvador: U.S. Interference Stepped Up"]

[Text] According to reports from El Salvador, the fighters of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (ULF) are continuing to inflict crushing blows on government troops. The reactionary military junta which has usurped power in the country is suffering defeat. In this situation, Washington is hurrying to the aid of its henchmen.

Several options are being elaborated to this end. Pentagon strategists consider the most "convenient" to be an invasion of El Salvador under the banner of CONDECA--the Central American Defense Council, to which belong the dictatorships of Guatemala and Honduras, as well as El Salvador. It is planned to use, in the role of punitive strike brigades, Somoza's former guardsmen who fled the country after the Nicaraguan dictator's fall.

Another option is intervention under the flag of the OAS, although prospects for knocking together such an expeditionary force look highly problematic. At the last OAS General Assembly session, held in Washington late last year, many countries' representatives sharply criticized the two-faced policy of the United States, which while wearing the mask of a champion of "human rights" gives broad political, financial and military support to reactionary regimes.

The possibility is not excluded that Washington will not shrink from openly using the "big stick." "A weakening of U.S. positions in Central America could lead to the use of American troops in military operations for the first time since the Vietnam war," London's THE GUARDIAN notes. According to the Cuban journal BOHEMIA, bridgeheads for aggression are already being prepared on Salvadoran territory: landing strips and staging areas for supplies. The island of Meanguera in the Gulf of Fonseca and also the regions of Montecá and San Francisco Gotera are to serve as such "jumpoff points." Rafael Menjivar Larín, a spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Front--a political organization of forces in opposition to the junta--has stated that an American squadron consisting of eight warships and an aircraft carrier is flying Salvadoran coastal waters.

Washington's desire to keep the corrupt regime in power in El Salvador at any cost was clearly manifested over the question of "sanctions" against the junta after the brutal killing of three American nuns and a missionary woman not far from San Salvador. Under pressure from the public the U.S. State Department announced a "temporary halt" in economic and military aid to the junta, making its resumption dependent on the results of "investigation" into the involvement of the Salvadoran security forces in the killings. A special mission set off for San Salvador, headed by W. Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and W. Rogers, former deputy secretary of state [as published].

With Washington's blessing the Salvadoran junta carried out an emergency cosmetic operation--a "reorganization" of the government, which is now headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Christian Democratic Party and member of the junta. Another junta member has been appointed his deputy--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, in whose hands, as commander in chief of the army and chief of police, the real power is concentrated, in the opinion of many observers. Duarte and the two other Christian Democrat members of the junta only serve as a "civilian screen" for the military dictatorship.

Washington at once deemed this reshuffle in the higher echelons of power to be a "sufficient basis" for resuming American aid.

It should be observed that the "reorganization" was not confined to touching up the junta's facade and sharing out the power. In parallel, there was a thorough "purge" of the state apparatus and army barracks and the process whereby the reformist wing is excluded from power by the "hard-liners" was virtually completed. Col Adolfo Majano, leader of the "moderates," was expelled from the junta. He has now been forced into hiding--the Defense Ministry has issued an order for his arrest.

All the same, despite the covert and overt support of its North American patrons, the reactionary regime's position is worsening. Late last year an offensive by a 5,000-strong corps of government troops against patriotic forces in Morazan Department failed. NFL fighters put the enemy to flight, inflicting great losses. Intense fighting is now under way near the Salvadoran capital. The north road--one of the country's central transport routes--is under rebel control.

The opposition to the ruling regime in El Salvador enjoys the support of most of the population, New York's NEWSDAY notes. The junta's sociopolitical base has contracted sharply.

To hold on to power, with the encouragement of the American "champions of human rights," the junta continues its attempts to drown the people's movement in blood. Since the time Washington's henchmen came to power in El Salvador more than 13,000 people have been killed for political motives.

But efforts to extinguish the flames of the people's struggle are in vain. The land is becoming too hot for the butchers. "As the fear that the leftwingers will undertake a large-scale offensive grows, so the number of tanks and soldiers in convenient positions in the unpaved streets of the poor quarters is also increasing," the New York TIMES says, describing the situation prevailing in the country. But history knows plenty of examples of how the avalanche of the people's wrath has swept away American tanks and Pentagon-trained punitive forces.

ALIYEV GIVES SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM

WA141414 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 2-4

[Speech by Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at a CPAz Central Committee Plenum on 11 November 1980]

[Text] Comrades!

Our party and the entire Soviet nation are on the threshold of a major historic event--the latest, 26th CPSU Congress. In an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm, the Soviet people are vigilantly standing the pre-congress watch and are augmenting the economic, defensive and spiritual potential of our homeland with their selfless labor.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 21 October 1980 became one of the most important milestones along the party's path to its congress. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a long and brilliant speech at the plenum. In this speech, Leonid Il'ich presented a thorough analysis of cardinal problems in the nation's socioeconomic development, made profoundly scientific general statements about basic aspects of communist construction and set forth the fundamentally important ideas and aims with which the CPSU is approaching the 26th congress.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's entire speech was filled with Leninist concern for the good, happiness and prosperity of the workers, the harmonious development of the national economy and the further improvement of the working conditions and everyday life of Soviet people. It is of policy-planning significance in the struggle of the party and people to carry out the tasks for 1981, the entire 11th Five-Year Plan and the more distant future. Leonid Il'ich raised vitally important issues of fundamental significance for the future of our nation and the Soviet people. These issues concern the need to elaborate a grand-scale food program as part of the unified agroindustrial complex, to increase the output of consumer goods and to maintain the massive scales of housing construction. These are also fundamental questions connected with the intensification of physical production, the effective incorporation of scientific and technical achievements, the renewal of fixed capital and the technical re-equipping of various economic spheres.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech conclusively testified to our party's constant loyalty to the Leninist tradition of conducting all practical activity with a view to the public interest, of being guided by this interest and of disclosing and solving urgent problems in economic and social development in a timely manner.

The October CPSU Central Committee Plenum wholly and completely approved the provisions and conclusions set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech and resolved to place them at the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade-union and Komsomol organizations for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1981 and the fuller utilization of intensive factors in economic development so as to enhance public well-being.

In Azerbaijan, just as in the rest of the nation, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speech and the decisions of the October Plenum evoked a new wave of labor and political enthusiasm. Communists and all workers in the republic wholeheartedly support and approve the party's economic strategy, its domestic and foreign policy and the decisions of the October Central Committee Plenum, and are sincerely grateful for the tireless concern for the good of the people displayed by the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, headed by an outstanding fighter for communism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The workers of Azerbaijan, just as all other Soviet people, are infinitely grateful to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the experienced leader of our party and the Soviet State, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for their consistent and truly Leninist line in foreign policy and their unshakeable loyalty to the ideals of peace, friendship and the security of peoples. On the 63d anniversary of Great October, the entire world heard Leonid Il'ich firmly and confidently announce that "the Soviet Union will always

remain true to the peaceful line of its foreign policy and will resolutely oppose the arms race and military adventures and advocate mutually beneficial cooperation by all states."

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum examined the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and state budget of the USSR for 1981, which were discussed and ratified at the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The plan and budget have acquired the force of law. They will ensure the further growth of the economy of the entire nation and of each union republic and the reinforcement of the Soviet State's defensive power. Large sums are being allocated for the development of the fuel and energy complex, agriculture, machine building and transportation. Measures have been planned for the concentration of resources in capital construction. High growth rates have been set for industries producing consumer goods. New social measures are envisaged to effect the further enhancement of public well-being and the development of science and culture, education and public health, consumer services and social security.

As a whole, the plan for 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan--will lay a solid foundation for the further dynamic growth of the economy of developed socialism in coming years. It is totally aimed at the maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet individual.

I.

Comrades! At the plenum, Leonid Il'ich stressed that "our country is entering the 1980's with strong economic and technological potential and highly qualified personnel." During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the productive capacity of the nation was considerably augmented. Total industrial output was valued at 717 billion rubles above the output of the last five-year plan, and the agricultural product was valued at 50 billion rubles more. During this time, there was an increase of 397 billion rubles in national income. Intensive factors played a more important role in economic growth. Suffice it to say that more than three-fourths of the industrial production increment of 1980 resulted from heightened labor productivity. Investments in the national economy totaled 635 billion rubles. More than 1,200 large industrial enterprises were opened for operations.

A large step forward was taken in the development of agriculture. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the average annual agricultural output was 9 percent greater than during the last five-year plan, grain production increased 12 percent during this period and exceeded 200 million tons for the first time, and cotton procurement plans and plans for the output of many other products were successfully fulfilled.

The party has placed the elevation of the public standard of living at the center of all its practical work in the economic sphere. In the last 5 years the amount allocated from national income for measures connected with public welfare exceeded the figure for the Ninth Five-Year Plan by 329 billion rubles. The real income of workers, employees and kolkhoz members rose. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds were increased by 134 billion rubles. Primary significance was attached to housing construction. During the 5 years the population was provided with approximately half a billion square meters of new living area. Around 80 percent of all urbanites already have separate living quarters. All of this provides conclusive evidence that all of the party's practical activity in the socioeconomic sphere is constantly aimed at the maximum use of the possibilities of developed socialism for the satisfaction of the social needs of Soviet people.

The workers of Soviet Azerbaijan were quite successful during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The republic fulfilled five-year-plan assignments pertaining to industrial and agricultural production output ahead of schedule--within 4 years and 2.5 months. This remarkable labor feat was rewarded with our homeland's highest honor--the Order of Lenin. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev heartily congratulated the workers of Azerbaijan on their great success.

For their great success in the early fulfillment of the five-year plan, 3,000 outstanding production workers, personnel of party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organs and prominent figures in republic science and culture were honored with orders and medals of the USSR, and the 10 most outstanding were awarded the revered title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The last year of the five-year plan, the year marking the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Communist Party of Azerbaijan, was a year of truly shock labor by the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic.

Workers in industry who launched broad-scale socialist competition for a fitting tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress fulfilled the 10-month plan for the sale of industrial commodities and the production of many important goods ahead of schedule, on 28 October. The industrial production volume was 7.7 percent greater than the figure for the same period last year, although the plan called for an increase of only 7.4 percent. Since the beginning of the year, goods worth 152.2 million rubles have been sold over and above the plan; this considerably surpasses socialist commitments taken on for the year. Labor productivity is 6 percent higher than it was last year, and this also exceeds the planned rise. This indicator was responsible for 81 percent of the entire production volume increment.

A new step was taken in the improvement of product quality. The 9-month plan for the manufacture of items marked with the Emblem of Quality was fulfilled by 101.9 percent, and the production volume was more than 1.5 times as great as last year's. There was also a significant rise in other indicators of operational efficiency in industry. There was improvement in the use of production capacities, the plan for overhead cost reduction was fulfilled, the return on capital increased, and losses of crude resources, materials and work time were reduced substantially. This year's production output will be valued at 9.4 billion rubles, or 3 billion more than in 1975. This increase is equivalent to the total output of 1965.

Workers in republic agriculture were amazingly successful in the last year of the five-year plan. They fulfilled plans and high socialist commitments for 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole in terms of all indicators.

The fulfillment figures for 1980 assignments pertaining to sales of products to the state were 131 percent for grain, 147 percent for cotton, 148 percent for grapes, 108 percent for vegetables, 150 percent for fruit, 129 percent for potatoes, 126 percent for melons and 144 percent for tea leaves. The plan for tobacco leaf sales to the state will be fulfilled by at least 114 percent. For the first time in the republic's history, 883,000 tons of cotton were produced and 1.39 million tons of grapes were turned over to the state.

Plans and commitments regarding the production of animal husbandry products and their sale to the state are being carried out successfully. The amount of animal husbandry products of all types procured in the last 10 months considerably exceeds the figure for the same period last year.

Agricultural workers and all workers in Azerbaijan were heartily congratulated by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on their outstanding labor feat. He expressed his confidence that the workers of our republic will perform new and glorious feats to commemorate the 26th congress of their party.

The successes of 1980 are a fitting finale for the record achievements of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Total industrial output for the 5 years as a whole will amount to 40 billion rubles, which is 1.5 times as great as the volume of the Ninth Five-Year Plan or almost as great as the combined volumes of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth five-year plans.

In each year of the five-year plan, our industry overfulfilled the plan in terms of the chief indicator--product sales--and supplied the nation with 692 million rubles' worth of items over and above the plan. The growth of industrial production volume was measured at 47 percent, as compared to the 39 percent called for in the five-year

plan. Labor productivity in industry rose 28.2 percent and surpassed the five-year-plan assignment. Branches producing consumer goods developed more quickly. The increase in the production volume of group "B" over the 5 years was 58.6 percent, which exceeds five-year-plan specifications.

The gross agricultural product of the last 5 years was greater than the combined products of the Seventh and Eighth five-year plans, and should amount to 2.4 billion rubles in 1980. The average annual growth of agricultural production in the 10th Five-Year Plan in comparison to the Ninth will be at least 46 percent. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, in comparison to the Ninth, the nation will receive 1.5 times as much grain, cotton, potatoes and tea leaves, 2.1 times as many grapes, 67 percent more fruit, 19 percent more melons, 57 percent more vegetables, 41 percent more tobacco, 22 percent more meat, 19 percent more wool, 14 percent more silk cocoons, 33 percent more eggs and 28 percent more milk. The growth of agricultural production and procurement in the 10th Five-Year Plan, just as in the Ninth, was mainly due to intensive factors--the augmentation of the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock breeding.

The amount invested in the development of the republic economy during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan was around 9 billion rubles, or almost 40 percent more than the investments of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and considerably more than the combined investments of the Seventh and Eighth. Moreover, investments in the development of branches determining technical progress were 1.5 times as high as during the Ninth Five-Year Plan and investments in branches producing consumer goods were 1.8 times as high.

The continued development of transportation and communications played a significant role in the successful functioning of the national economic complex. Public transport shipped 204 million tons of freight more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Freight turnover increased by 26 billion ton-kilometers.

Motor transport was widely developed. In this branch, the augmentation of the truck park by 25 percent will increase freight shipments by 53 percent and freight turnover by 49 percent. Air shipments increased 18 percent in the 5 years. The volume of communication services is expected to increase almost 1.5-fold.

In the 5 years, national income rose 44 percent instead of the planned 32.6 percent. The national income consumption fund increased by 27 percent, or almost 1 billion rubles, and real per capita income rose 20 percent. In the current 5 years, the average wage of workers and employees rose 15.5 percent and amounted to 144.5 rubles. Kolkhoz wages rose 64.9 percent. Deposits in savings banks increased by 654 million rubles and the number of depositors increased by 406,000.

The network of schools and pre-school establishments was broadened, the material and technical base of public health care was reinforced, and medical services were improved. The training of personnel for branches of the national economy, science and culture is being conducted on a broad scale. In 1980 alone, 18,400 specialists with a higher education and 22,500 with a secondary specialized education graduated from VUZ's and tekhnikums. Vocational and technical schools and other academic institutions trained 57,000 skilled workers.

In the system of measures to elevate the material and cultural level of the population, a special place has been assigned to the fuller satisfaction of public demand for food and industrial commodities and the further improvement of services for the workers. Commodity turnover is an important indicator of public well-being. Retail commodity turnover, including public catering, was augmented by 917 million rubles in the 5 years (in the prices of these years), or by 34.3 percent, and will total 3.59 billion rubles this year. Definite advances have also been witnessed in the sphere of consumer services. During the 5 years the volume of services increased by 64 percent, or by almost 44 million rubles.

Several steps have been taken in the republic to develop the production base of housing construction, transfer it to an industrial basis and improve capital investment planning and organizational forms of management. Steps have been taken to establish the

single-client system, institute 2-year continuous planning and arrange for housing construction by specialized contracting organizations. The capacities of existing large-panel residential construction plants have been enlarged and new plants have been opened in Baku, Kirovabad and Mingechaur, and the construction of such enterprises is still going on in Sumgait, Nakhichevan¹ and Masally.

Residential buildings with a total area of around 7 million square meters were built during the years of the five-year plan, which improved the housing conditions of more than 800,000 people. The new residential buildings completed just this year will cover a total area of more than 1.4 million square meters. Available urban housing has been augmented by 4.4 million square meters, or by 15 percent.

These data conclusively attest to considerable successes in the implementation of the program for the republic's social development.

The impressive socioeconomic frontiers attained during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan constitute a foundation for the even more dynamic growth of Azerbaijan in all spheres of economic and social life in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The plan for the economic and social development of the republic in the coming year was drafted with a view to these preconditions.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has examined and essentially approved the draft plan for economic and social development and budget for 1981 and is submitting them to this Central Committee plenum for discussion. Reports on these documents will be presented by Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan S. K. Abbasaliyev and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Finance B. G. Bakhshaliyev. I would like to discuss just a few of the more important features and objectives of the plan.

On the whole, the draft plan will ensure the intensive development of all branches of the republic economy and enhance the well-being of workers. It provides for the further growth of national income, representing a general indicator of economic development. Moreover, and this is particularly important, whereas the rate of increase in produced national income in the 10th Five-Year Plan considerably exceeded the increase in utilized national income, in the coming year the opposite is envisaged--the quicker growth of utilized national income. The plan calls for an increase of 438 million rubles in national income used for consumption and accumulation in the republic. This will exceed the average annual increment of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 39 percent.

Per capita consumption funds are to be increased by 37.5 rubles, or more than 1.5 times the average annual rise in this indicator in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The augmentation of public monetary income and purchasing power has made it possible to plan for high growth rates in retail commodity turnover in the state and cooperative trade network. This increase will total 230 million rubles, which is 25 percent higher than the average annual indicator for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Public demand for consumer services will be satisfied more fully: The volume of these services will increase by more than 13 million rubles a year, or 47 percent above the average annual increase in 1976-1980.

The plan for 1981 envisages the further expansion of the public consumption sphere, particularly the branches on which social progress depends--education, culture, public health and housing and municipal services. Suffice it to say that the number of new general educational schools will be 37.3 percent higher than the 1980 figure, the number of pre-school establishments will be 46 percent higher, the number of hospital beds will be 20.9 percent higher, and total living area financed by state capital investments will be 17 percent greater.

Social development is based on growing scales of physical production and increased production efficiency. In line with this, an increase of 5.4 percent has been planned for industrial production volume in 1981. Although this indicator is slightly below this year's figure, we have no doubt that we will surpass this objective, and it is higher than the average union rate of increase. Moreover, percentage of increase in 1981 will be 1.5 times as great as at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

In the development of industry, priority will be assigned to the growth of branches producing consumer goods: The growth rates for group "B" will be more than double the rates for group "A." The planned increase in the output of consumer goods will amount to 208 million rubles, or 15.7 percent above the average annual increase of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Labor productivity in industry will rise 5.8 percent. More than 80 percent of the increase in industrial production is to be derived as a result of this. Steps are to be taken to further elevate the technical standards and quality of manufactured products. Products marked with the Emblem of Quality should represent at least 20 percent of the total output.

Attention will continue to be focused on the development of the core of our economy--heavy industry. It accounts for more than 70 percent of all industrial production. Priority will continue to be assigned to the development of labor-intensive branches of machine building, especially the electrical equipment, electronic, radio engineering and instrument making industries, and the sphere for the application of highly skilled labor will be expanded.

The agricultural plans for 1981 are based on a program set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers of 22 February 1979 "On Measures To Effect the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR." A gross agricultural product of 2.12 billion rubles is planned, which will exceed the 1975 product 1.5-fold. Plans call for the continued intensive development of all farming and animal husbandry branches.

We have big plans in the area of capital construction. Capital investments totaling 1.8 billion rubles, or 12 percent more than this year, will be utilized. Three-quarters of the capital investments allocated for production construction will be used for the remodeling, enlargement and modernization of existing enterprises. Allocations for petroleum machine building, instrument making and the electrical equipment, chemical and petrochemical industries will rise 30-40 percent. The value of new fixed capital will exceed 1.7 billion rubles, with a rise of 22 percent over this year's figure. Large sums will be invested in the development of branches of group "B."

The total amount of new living area covered by all sources of financing will exceed 1.6 million square meters, or 8.2 percent more than this year. Plans call for the construction of general educational schools for 34,300 students and many pre-school establishments, hospitals and vocational and technical schools. Funds invested in the ongoing subway construction project will exceed 1980 investments by 20 percent. The amount allocated for the construction of the second section of the Kurinskiy Water Conduit will be 21 million rubles, or 1.5 times in excess of this year's planned figure. Plans also call for the construction and major repair of around 500 kilometers of highways.

These, Comrades, are the basic indicators of the plan for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in brief. The fulfillment of this plan will bring about the further mobilization of intensive factors of economic growth, the dynamic development of all branches of the national economy and, on this basis, a new and important step toward the satisfaction of the social and cultural needs of the masses. The fundamental significance of the plan for 1981 lies in the fact that it will lay the basis for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the new five-year plan as a whole. The efforts of party, soviet and economic organs must be mobilized and aimed at the attainment of this objective. In all of our activity, we must be strictly guided by the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech.

The state budget of the Azerbaijan SSR envisages 2,161,500,000 rubles in income and 2,160,900,000 rubles in expenditures, with a rise of 6 percent over this year's budget. According to plan, 95.8 percent of all budget allocations will be used for the development of the economy and sociocultural measures.

II.

Comrades! When L. I. Brezhnev discussed the cardinal problems of national economic development, he assigned primary significance to the ones on whose resolution the standard of living of the Soviet people depends directly. He stressed that the enhancement of public well-being will necessitate substantial progress in the production of consumer goods. "It is no exaggeration to say," Leonid Il'ich pointed out, "that the rapid development of branches of group 'B' is an objective of primary economic and political significance."

Proceeding from this basic premise, the plan for 1981 envisages the further development of all branches in the republic which produce consumer goods. It is based on the considerable success which marked the 10th Five-Year Plan and on the expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base of light industry, the food industry, the meat and dairy industry and other branches. But increasingly complex and important tasks will naturally necessitate increasingly high demands and great responsibilities. This is why we must consider it essential to focus our attention on shortcomings which could impede or delay the attainment of our main goal--the augmentation of the output of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality.

We have already spoken of the fact that branches of group "B" in the republic are developing more quickly and that the five-year plan has been overfulfilled in terms of this indicator. Nonetheless, undelivered industrial products in the last 4 years and 9 months have totaled almost 380 million rubles. The ministries of light industry, local industry, the food industry and the timber and wood processing industry account for most of this total. Assortment indicators are even lower. The heads of several enterprises have arbitrarily stopped or diminished the production of certain goods in great demand and have thereby created an artificial shortage in the trade network. Many items, even such small objects as, for example, watering cans, buckets, wooden clothespins and others which could be produced locally, are shipped in from cities located thousands of kilometers away from Azerbaijan. This abnormal state of affairs, however, has not evoked any response from the administrators of Gosplan and the ministries concerned, despite repeated criticism.

Sizeable opportunities for the production of consumer goods at enterprises of heavy industry are not being fully utilized. For example, 14 of the 47 machine-building enterprises--Elektrotsentrolit, Bakelektroavtomat, the Seventh Bearing Plant and others--have remained uninvolved in this important work. The Bakelektroshtamp Plant, the Kirovabad Instrument-Making Plant and others have stopped producing consumer goods. Commodities in mass demand accounted for only 1.4 percent of the total production volume of the petroleum machine-building branch in 1980 and only 5.4 percent of the total volume of the electrical equipment industry. The Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Azrezinotekhnika Association and enterprises of the chemical industry are not making effective use of existing possibilities.

The quality of manufactured products calls for special discussion. We can say with some pride that the proportion accounted for by items marked with the Emblem of Quality rises with each year and is now equivalent to 17 percent. The quality of most consumer goods, however, leaves much to be desired. In just the first 9 months of this year, trade bases rejected almost 14 percent of all clothing, more than 12 percent of all fabric and large quantities of footwear, knitwear and other items. What are they good for and who is being held responsible? Many items are labeled substandard and are returned for the correction of defects. But the general picture appears hopeless if we recall the unsaleable products which constitute a multimillion-ruble "dead weight" in warehouses and on store counters.

The production of substandard groceries and their delivery to the trade network cannot be discussed without indignation. The complete irresponsibility of the heads of the enterprises and ministries involved is attested to by the fact that products rejected since the beginning of the year included one-fifth of all margarine and pastry, one-third of all noodles, and so forth. The quality of some bakery goods is also still evoking justified complaints. And how many times have we pointed this out!

As you can see, Comrades, the problem of quality was and is our most pressing problem. The heads of the ministries of light industry (Comrade E. Melikov), food industry (Comrade K. Mamedov), meat and dairy industry (Comrade A. Mamedov), local industry (Comrade A. Mutallibov) and timber and wood processing industry (Comrade A. Ayriyan) must take effective steps to improve product quality.

The improvement of the quality and augmentation of the quantity of manufactured products will necessitate the precise and technically sound organization of labor and production, the better use of equipment, the accelerated incorporation of new facilities and enterprises, the timely consideration of changes in public demand and the improvement of contacts with trade. It will also heighten the responsibility of the heads of ministries, departments and enterprises for the fuller satisfaction of public demand for consumer goods. It is their duty and their responsibility to constantly seek reserves for the further augmentation of the production of these goods and to achieve the widespread use of local crude resources and waste products.

At the October Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev made special mention of problems in machine building and underscored "its unparalleled role in the development of the national economy and the heightening of labor productivity." The accuracy of this statement is vividly illustrated by the example of our republic. The construction and opening of several new and large modern enterprises, the enlargement and remodeling of 16 plants in petroleum machine building and the electrical equipment, radio and other industries, and the better use of technological equipment doubled production volume over the 5 years. This is good, but we are naturally disturbed by the low coefficient of capacity use, the violation of assortment plans and the disruption of the production cycle at some enterprises. It was precisely for these reasons that some enterprises lagged behind this year, such as the Bakelektropribor Association (Comrade R. Agayev), the Baku Radio Plant (Comrade N. Alyshev), the Neftekhimpribor Experimental Plant and Special Design Bureau (Comrade A. Kiyasbeyli), the Sal'yany Electrical Welding Equipment Plant (Comrade A. Zeynalov, former director) and others.

The immediate objective of machine builders is to make fuller use of the potential created in the republic, accelerate technological progress, heighten the shift coefficient, renew and modernize the park of metal-cutting and technological equipment and incorporate highly productive machines and assemblies, automatic manipulators and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of technological processes.

The problem of fuel and energy resources is a cardinal issue in today's economy. Our oilmen contributed to the republic's achievements in the 10th Five-Year Plan. But we must frankly say that they could have contributed much more. Although the Kasporneftegazprom Association has been working steadily since this May and has met the plan each month, it has not compensated for shortages dating back to the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, there has been no change in the situation at the Azneft' Association, where oil production is 5 percent below last year's figure. The association (Comrade B. Gadzhiyev) mistakenly delayed the resolution of problems connected with the reorganization of the administrative structure. As a result, the heads of oil and gas extraction and drilling administrations have had no opportunity to independently deal with production problems which should be under their jurisdiction.

Several times, we have discussed the reasons for shortcomings in the work of the petroleum industry and the insufficient influence of party gorkoms and raykoms on activity in this industry, and there is consequently no need to repeat all of this. Realistic plans for oil and gas production in 1981 have been drawn up for these associations. I repeat, they are absolutely realistic, and I feel it is necessary to point this out today to Comrade Abbasov and Comrade Gadzhiyev. It is the duty of the heads of associations and party committees to ensure, from the first days of the new year, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of assignments by each oil and gas extraction administration and each oilfield.

I think the heads of these associations realize that they should not continue to be classified as chronic laggards. Today's lag and the nonfulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan will soon be past history. A new page in the republic chronicle is approaching--the year of 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan. I hope that the entries on this

new page will report the steady and certain fulfillment of plans pertaining to oil production.

The October Plenum of the party Central Committee called for considerably heightened fuel and energy conservation requirements and the resolute eradication of mismanagement and wasteful practices in this field. We have much to do toward this end.

One-fifth of the ministries, departments and enterprises in the republic cannot keep up with fuel and energy conservation assignments. Overexpenditures are particularly large at enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Administration for Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the chemical and petrochemical industry. The amount of electric energy used on kolkhozes and sovkhozes considerably exceeds the planned quantity. The Azglavenergo Administration has important work to do. Implementing the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, it was able to improve some technical and economic indicators. The level of equipment operation, however, is still not high enough at power engineering enterprises, losses of electric power in power supply systems are sizeable, and proportional fuel expenditures at electric power stations are quite high. The heads of this administration have not taken the necessary steps to heighten the reliability of the republic power supply in the fall and winter months.

Therefore, we have more than enough reserves for conservation and we must make full use of them.

Certain positive changes have recently taken place in the petroleum refining industry. It fulfilled the 10-month plan for production volume and sales. But the situation in this branch is still tense. This is largely due to undershipments of crude oil, but it is also due to the poor mobilization of internal production resources.

As we know, the chemical industry is playing an increasingly important role in the development of agriculture and branches of group "B," in the elimination of metal shortages and in the acceleration of technical progress. This favorable process is taking place in our republic as well. In the last 5 years, the gross product of the chemical industry grew 1.7-fold, new and large capacities for the production of synthetic detergents, superphosphate and butadiene compound were put in operation, and several existing production units were remodeled and technically re-equipped.

Nonetheless, the branch is not keeping up with the needs of the economy. The levels of profitability, return on capital and labor productivity in the republic chemical complex are still too low. There are many reasons for this but one of the main ones is probably the flaws in the very structure of chemical production. The presence of a large quantity of low-power, worn or obsolete equipment and delays in the completion and incorporation of capacities have a negative effect on operational results. The output of many production units consists primarily of raw materials, with finished products accounting for no more than 36 percent.

This is why it is extremely important for us to enlarge and technically re-equip enterprises of the chemical industry and develop units for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical means of plant protection and polyethylene film for agriculture. It is just as important to increase the output of plastics, synthetic resin and rubber for use as construction materials in machine building, instrument making and radioelectronics, and to expand the output of goods used in the home.

We have considerable potential in this area and we must make full use of it. The output of granulated superphosphate must be brought up to the planned level--400,000 tons--at the Sumgait Superphosphate Plant before the end of the year, and the long-delayed construction of a new production unit here must be completed within the near future. This will more than triple the output of granulated fertilizers. All necessary steps must be taken to ensure the substantial growth of potassium fertilizer production at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant, and of the output of highly effective herbicides at the Khimprom Association. The association and the synthetic detergent plant must make up for shortages in sulfanol and powdered detergent production before the end of the year and must increase their output in the future.

Several steps will have to be taken in the 11th Five-Year Plan to focus the attention of the republic chemical industry more firmly on the final product.

This, Comrades, is an extremely important matter, not only for the heads of chemical enterprises but also for the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan. Unfortunately, our chemical industry was once primarily concerned with the production of raw materials. Measures instituted in the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans brought about definite changes in the situation, but it still does not meet today's requirements. These fundamental aspects of chemical production, however, are being given little attention by our comrades in Gosplan and the Council of Ministers or by the heads of associations and enterprises.

One of the main prerequisites for dynamic economic development is accelerated technological progress. We can proudly say that much has been done in the republic toward this end. Just this year, 20 percent of the rise in labor productivity, 13 percent of the increase in industrial production and over one-third of the increase in profits resulted from the incorporation of new technical equipment.

At the same time, we must admit that there are significant shortcomings in the development of technical progress in our republic. According to the data of the Central Statistical Administration, only 40 percent of all industrial enterprises in the republic are incorporating new equipment. We realize that the necessary conditions and possibilities for this do not exist everywhere at the present time, but even this does not excuse the fact that the previously mentioned percentage is inconsistent with the rising requirements of the economy. We must not reconcile ourselves to the constant disruption of state plans for the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements in the republic economy.

In this connection, it should be stressed that republic scientists must concentrate more on the resolution of strategic problems in economic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan. We highly commend the contribution of Azerbaijan's scientists to the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan, but life is demanding more and more from them each day.

"The combination of science with production; the influence of progressive ideas on production," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the October Central Committee Plenum, "is actually accomplished by means of machines and technology." One of the important current tasks of the Academy of Sciences, sectorial institutes and scientific research establishments in Azerbaijan is to heighten the practical impact of research in the area of machine building and the development of new technological processes. This applies above all to the development of instruments and equipment to monitor the parameters of manufactured products, the problem of enhancing the reliability and durability of structures and equipment, and several other matters. We expect our scientists to engage in fundamental research aimed at the further improvement of the quality of fuel, lubricants (incidentally, our lubricants were once the best in the nation, and we had and still have the most favorable conditions for this because the initial raw material--Azerbaijan's petroleum--is distinguished by properties which allow for the manufacture of high-quality lubricants with the proper technology; unfortunately, we have lost our previous status, but this has been discussed in detail more than once) and petrochemical products and the creation of progressive technological systems requiring low power input in the petrochemical and petroleum refining industries. We expect them to make proposals regarding the comprehensive use of mineral resources, to provide us with scientific findings which will aid in the further augmentation of the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock breeding, and so forth.

The October Central Committee Plenum assigned new massive and complex tasks to scientists, dictated by the need for the further dynamic socioeconomic development of the nation. It is the duty of scientists in Azerbaijan to establish close contact with production workers to ensure even higher scientific and engineering standards and to heighten the effectiveness of social production in the republic.

III.

Comrades! In his speech at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev made special mention of problems in the further development of agriculture. Noting that the basis had been laid for modern agriculture in the nation, he stressed the need to "institute much stricter requirements so that allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment will be used intelligently and efficiently on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and will provide a maximum return." These instructions must lie at the basis of all our work in rural areas.

The great successes of the 10th Five-Year Plan cannot and must not cause us to lose sight of significant shortcomings in several rayons and on many farms, particularly in the productivity of agriculture, the organization of labor and production and the dissemination of progressive experience. During this year, the overwhelming majority of persons attending this plenum gathered together more than once. At previous plenums of the CPAz Central Committee, meetings of the republic aktiv and rayon and zonal conferences of the party and economic aktiv, current issues and many questions connected with the future of agricultural production were discussed in detail. Therefore, there is no need to repeat all of this today. Let us simply take a brief look at the course of fall work in the fields and animal husbandry complexes and at some of our current objectives.

Republic grain farmers completed the sowing of winter grain crops on most plots on schedule and are now waging a struggle for even stands and full-value hectares. Despite the fact that the optimal sowing season is over, some rayons have still not completed the planting of grain crops. Sowing work has been too slow on farms in Astarinskiy, Vartashenskiy, Dzhalilabadskiy, Divichinskiy, Masallinskiy and Khachmasskiy rayons, and there have been long delays in many cotton-growing rayons.

Comrades, I mentioned many of these rayons on 15 October, when the republic was being awarded an honorary certificate in this hall for its victory in the all-union animal husbandry socialist competition. I repeated them on 30 October at a rally celebrating the early fulfillment of the 1980 plan and the entire five-year plan in agriculture. Today I have had to list them again. We set the deadline of 10 November for the completion of winter sowing, and today is 11 November. Frankly, I find it embarrassing to talk about the same rayons for the third time. I do not know how the rayon administrators attending the plenum feel about this. I can only say that they did not draw the proper conclusions from the criticism. I feel that after the plenum they should be called to account before the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. We must also demand explanations from the heads of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and Azplodoovoshchprom [Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration for Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Sales], who did not ensure the completion of winter sowing before the deadline.

In a number of rayons measures are not being taken to accelerate post-sowing irrigation because of the mistaken belief that rainfall will provide enough moisture.

The fall plowing is being conducted more quickly than last year, and it should be completed by 20 November. Calculations indicate, however, that the present daily plowing area of no more than 10,000-15,000 hectares will not allow us to meet the deadline. Farms in Geokchayskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Kubatlinskiy, Kakhskiy, Pushkinskiy and other rayons are lagging far behind.

The delays in some cotton-growing rayons can still be rationalized, even though the harvest season ended everywhere on 20 October and the fall plowing could have been conducted more intensively. But what is holding up this work in Zakatal'skiy Rayon, or in Kubatlinskiy and Kakhskiy rayons? After all, cotton is not grown there, the grain was harvested long ago, and the plowing area is not that great. This kind of casual attitude toward an important matter amazes me, Comrades.

In essence, only 9 days remain before the deadline, and we feel that a minimum of 22,000-25,000 hectares must be plowed each day, that the high quality of the plowing work must be ensured and that mineral and organic fertilizers must be used on schedule

and in the required quantities. Our comrades in charge of agriculture in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the republic Council of Ministers should establish strict control over the performance of this work so that the fall plowing can be completed by 20 November.

These autumn days must be used effectively for the preparation and establishment of vineyards and orchards. In this connection, I feel it is necessary to once again emphasize the importance of the quality of planting materials and planting work. I also want to warn against the mixing of strains when grapes are being planted, which has been done in past years.

The heads of grape-growing rayons and Comrade Rzayev and his deputies from the committee for viticulture must exclude the very possibility of the mixing of strains in this planting season. The Central Committee has demanded explanations for the mixing of strains in the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans and is investigating these cases. There are signs, however, that violations of established procedure are being committed this year as well. Some of our comrades obviously cannot or will not give up the mistaken notion that the mixing of strains is not a very grave matter. But it is these same individuals who complain about the mixing of strains when the poor quality of grapes is mentioned.

The management of orchards, the raising of grapevines onto trellises and other work must also be carried out on a broad scale.

The implementation of the comprehensive food program will begin with the cultivation, harvesting, shipment and proper storage of crops. We must care for them and preserve them during each stage and resolutely put an end to all losses, so that the entire agricultural product can be turned over to the state.

But we often encounter the opposite. As we know, republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses have considerably increased the grain output and slightly reduced losses in recent years. Violations of the harvesting schedule and the overmaturation of crops, however, result in annual losses of approximately 50,000-60,000 tons of grain. Losses during the cleaning and threshing of grain exceed the norm. In several locations, grain is still being wasted, the grain issuance norm per workday is too high, and grain losses occur in granaries.

The percentage of procured substandard vegetables is still high, and losses also result from the low sugar content of grapes, which is as low as 14-15 percent in some rayons.

There are also losses in other branches, and we must organize a resolute and effective struggle against them.

The winter months are the time for intensive repairs of agricultural equipment. All sowing and cultivating equipment must be in good working order by the end of February, grain harvesting and fodder production equipment must be repaired by the beginning of April, and cotton harvesting equipment must be ready by the end of May, and its proper storage must be ensured. These deadlines were set with a view to our actual capabilities and the optimal seasonal requirements of agricultural science. Moreover, an effort must be made to complete this work ahead of schedule, and not after the deadline, as is often the case in our republic.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Azplodoovoshchprom, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and their local organs must draw up precise repair schedules and arrange for timely deliveries of spare parts, components and assemblies.

The wintering of livestock has been satisfactory on the whole in our republic. All types of fodder have been procured in larger quantities than last year, and the publicly owned herd is in good condition. The weight of the livestock now being fattened exceeds last year's indicator by 11 kilograms. Nonetheless, some rayons are lagging behind in meat procurement, and the milk yield has decreased on many farms.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms and rayon agricultural organs must take energetic steps to ensure the preservation of the herd of livestock in the winter months and its heightened productivity. Now that the winter lambing season has begun, strict control must be instituted over the lambing, the keeping of records and the preservation of the entire herd.

The winter is the best time for the organization of mass education for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, advanced training courses for machine operators and specialists and the recertification of personnel. When I was preparing for this plenum, I naturally looked into many matters and ordered the collection of data on them, including questions connected with the organization of education for agricultural personnel in the winter months. We assumed that this kind of educational system had already been set up and that certain individuals had been assigned to constantly oversee this work. It turned out that we were wrong. The agricultural ministries and departments have not even begun this work. What is more, no one in the agricultural section of the CPAz Central Committee and Council of Ministers has expressed any interest in this matter.

For this reason, I feel that we must immediately fill this gap. Thoroughly considered measures must be planned and carried out for the effective use of the winter season as a time to improve the qualifications of agricultural workers on all levels--farm managers, soil scientists, zootechnicians, machine operators, brigade leaders and all kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. After all, the increasingly high objectives of agriculture can only be attained if all rural workers constantly supplement their knowledge.

It was stressed at the October Central Committee Plenum that the "effective use of agricultural potential is directly related to the resolution of social problems in rural areas." Rural Azerbaijan provides a graphic illustration of the interrelationship of these factors. The high rates of agricultural development were mentioned above. I will cite just a few figures which testify how much this has influenced the resolution of social problems. Residential buildings with a total area of 2.2 million square meters were built in rural zones in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This is equivalent to the combined total housing in the cities of Nakhichevan', Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly, Yevlakh and Sheki. Around 200 general educational schools for 107,000 students and clubs and cultural centers for 20,000 members were built. Gaslines were installed in 195,000 residences, or 40 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Collective conduits around 200 kilometers in length were installed for the first time in the republic and they are now providing 40 populated points with water.

Although we must give credit where it is due, we feel that much more could have been accomplished. Unfortunately, many administrators of local party, soviet and agricultural organs and republic ministries and departments take a superficial approach to social problems. This is the main reason for delays in the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, trade enterprises, public baths and other facilities. This situation appears particularly unacceptable in view of the fact that the October Central Committee Plenum attached primary significance to rural renewal projects. We must carry out these projects intelligently and purposefully, after seeking out additional resources on the republic level as well as in each oblast, rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The augmentation of agricultural output will have a direct effect on the public food supply. The attainment of this major state objective, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, will necessitate a unified approach to questions connected with the development of agriculture and the branches of industry serving agriculture in the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of agricultural products, and questions connected with the development of the food industry and the grocery trade.

In accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, preparations for a comprehensive food program have begun in the republic. This is a massive and complex task, and it must be approached with the highest degree of responsibility. While this program is being worked out, Gosplan, ministries and departments and party, soviet and economic organs must plan and carry out practical measures to effect the further

improvement of the public supply process. The capabilities of each ministry and department, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, plant and factory must be taken into account.

One of the important tasks of 1981 will be the augmentation of production capacities for the processing of grapes, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, cotton seeds and other agricultural raw materials; this year we have already suffered from acute shortages of these products. It is particularly important to take the trouble to enlarge the capacities of the cotton-ginning industry by incorporating more productive technological equipment, remodeling existing enterprises and building new plants.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Azplodoovoshchprom, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Food Industry and Glavazerkhlopokprom [Main Administration of the Cotton-Cleaning Industry] must speed up the resolution of these problems.

IV.

Comrades! At the October Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again called capital construction a major field of economic activity. Some of the results of construction work in the last 5 years have already been discussed. I would simply like to add that the value of fixed capital incorporated in the first 10 months of this year exceeds last year's figure by 13 percent, and the volumes of capital investments and contracting operations have grown. On the whole, however, the branch is still lagging behind. The Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavbakstroy [Baku Main Construction Administration], the Azerbaijan Transport Construction Administration, the Baku Tunnel Construction Administration, Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan Main Power Supply Administration], Azplodoovoshchprom, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and Azneft' [State Association of the Azerbaijan Petroleum Industry] are not keeping up with plans. Kaspneftegazprom [Caspian Oil and Gas Administration], the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Goskomsel'khovtehnika, the Baku Gorispolkom, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Azerbaijan Railroad, Glavazmeliovodstroy [Azerbaijan Main Administration of Land Reclamation and Water Management] and several other ministries and departments account for around 60 percent of all unused capital investments and unincorporated fixed capital. The unsatisfactory fulfillment of plans has increased the volume of incomplete construction to a point considerably in excess of established standards.

Comrades, this is not the first time I have had to name these ministries and departments and their administrators as the chief culprits in the nonfulfillment of republic capital investment plans. Today we must once again firmly remind Comrades K. Abbasov, Yu. Rzaev, Kh. Kerimov, A. Mamedov, M. Askerov, F. Kengerli and S. Gadzhiev of their personal responsibility to eliminate shortcomings in capital construction.

Our primary objective is a definite reversal in housing construction, which, as Leonid Il'ich pointed out, is a major socioeconomic problem. Republic housing construction plans are regularly underfulfilled. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, this underfulfillment has been equivalent to 800,000 square meters of housing, including more than 300,000 through the fault of Glavbakstroy.

The roots of this evil can be found primarily in the unsatisfactory use of existing capacities and human resources. It naturally arouses our anger when we hear that the Baku Residential Construction Combine, which already had an annual capacity of 140,000 square meters in 1978, has only erected four buildings with an area of 18,000 square meters. When I received this information, I remembered how many unpleasant conversations I once had to engage in with the administrators of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and Glavbakstroy and Baku municipal officials in connection with delays in the construction of the combine. All of this was done for one purpose--the completion of the construction was to substantially augment available housing. But now it is not clear why the combine was built. Why is it not working at full capacity? The main reason is apparently the negligent attitude of municipal officials, Glavbakstroy administrators and our comrades from the Council of Ministers and the CPAZ Central Committee toward this important matter.

On construction sites, machinery is being used inefficiently, around half of the workers are still engaged in manual labor, and losses of work time are great. Incidentally, it must be said that the Baku development program, in spite of repeated criticism, is still neither comprehensive nor conducted according to plan, and there are serious delays in the development of the water supply and sewerage systems and consumer and trade facilities. Recently the Bureau of the CPAZ Central Committee harshly criticized the administrators of the Baku Gorispolkom and Glavbakstroy for the serious delays in housing construction and demanded that the Baku Party Gorkom establish effective control over plan fulfillment.

Unfortunately, housing construction is also being conducted unsatisfactorily in several other cities and rayons in the republic. The quality of new housing is not the best.

In line with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, housing construction must always be the center of attention for party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviets of people's deputies, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and sections of the CPAZ Central Committee.

The Bureau of the CPAZ Central Committee has discussed the results of capital construction in the last 9 months. In a decree adopted by the Central Committee, shortcomings in the activities of construction and installation organizations and clients are analyzed and pointedly criticized, and concrete steps aimed at improving the state of affairs in the construction industry are set forth. The implementation of the Central Committee decree is a primary objective for party, soviet and economic organs and all builders. Here I would like to direct your attention once again to the need for the maximum concentration of efforts and resources in the most important priority projects, particularly those to be used for production purposes, under the control of the CPSU Central Committee and the particularly important projects specified in the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

When the Central Committee Bureau discussed the results of capital construction in the first 9 months of this year, it informed the heads of the republic Gosplan that the draft plan for 1981 was flawed, particularly in connection with the concentration of construction. It ordered Gosplan to perform the necessary work by 1 November. As we now know, however, Gosplan limited itself to projects under the jurisdiction of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, which constitute less than a third of all capital construction in the republic. As for the projects under the control of union republic ministries and departments and union enterprises, this work has still not been completed. Therefore, we still do not have any complete information regarding the concentration of capital investments in the republic.

I feel that one other matter must also be discussed in some detail. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers set a deadline of 1 July for the submission of all planning and estimate documents for contracting operations. According to the information of Gosplan and Gosstroy, however, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the ministries of agriculture, procurement and education have still not issued all of the necessary documents. The heads of these organizations must take effective steps to ensure the submission of missing documents as soon as possible and to quickly solve all problems connected with the commencement of financing and the shipment of equipment and special materials.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the economic activity of construction workers and their economic incentives will be assessed in accordance with the fulfillment of assignments regarding the incorporation of production capacities and facilities, the completion of the commercial construction product and the augmentation of labor productivity and profits. The transfer to new forms of economic management in capital construction will require that contracting organizations, clients, designers, financing organs and material and technical supply and transport services completely solve all problems in the construction process and ensure its continuity and high quality.

At the Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev directed attention to several matters connected with the further improvement of administrative activity and the reinforcement of performance discipline. These are questions of planning, the

compilation of special comprehensive programs and the development of systems for their control, the correct relationship between centralism and the democratic principle, and the creation of a flexible economic mechanism. Their resolution will necessitate the fundamental reorganization of planning work in the republic, the more pronounced goal-orientation of national economic plans and firm emphasis on excellent final results.

The republic Gosplan must become a coordinating center, a genuine headquarters for the compilation of major intersectorial programs for socioeconomic development and their subsequent reflection in short-range and long-range national economic plans. The objective is to disclose the fundamental reserves for the continued enhancement of production efficiency and improvement of product quality, to intensify the work aimed at balancing national economic proportions and to provide advance warning of discrepancies and complications arising during the course of plan fulfillment. In accordance with the decrees adopted last June by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the process by which planning and the entire economic mechanism are being perfected must be accelerated and improved.

V.

Comrades! We spoke previously about the considerable increase in republic commodity turnover in the plan for 1981. Naturally, this will necessitate the more skillful and mobile management, distribution and sale of commodity stocks. For the attainment of this exceedingly important objective, the Ministry of Trade (Comrade S. Kasumova) and Azerittifak (Comrade Ch. Gasanov) must begin by making a massive effort to eliminate shortcomings in the work of trade organizations, stores, restaurants and cafes and wage a more intense struggle against all types of negative phenomena that are the subject of justified complaints by the workers. The effectiveness of economic and analytical work must be heightened in all links of trade, the study of public demand must be improved, administrators of subordinate organizations must be assigned greater responsibility for the accurate compilation of industrial orders, and higher demands must be made on enterprises in regard to strict compliance with contractual obligations. We must resolutely fight against the abnormal situations in which goods which can be found in abundance in warehouses do not enter the trade network or are distributed inefficiently, with no consideration for the location of a particular store and the number of customers it serves in line with territorial or other objective factors.

I must discuss another matter connected with trade services for the workers. I am referring to the public supply of fruit and vegetables. You know that the republic has increased their output from year to year and always fulfills high socialist commitments regarding fruit and vegetable procurement. But Azplodoovoshchprom (Comrade I. Shamiyev) has not fulfilled five-year plans for their delivery to the republic trade network. As a result, the population has had to buy much of its vegetables, fruit, melons and grapes in kolkhoz markets, where prices are much higher than in the state trade network.

Recently Azerittifak submitted a report on the early fulfillment of five-year-plan assignments for agricultural procurements. This is good, but we are aware that these procurements, particularly purchases of fruit and vegetables from the population, were only intensified after several persistent demands were issued by the CPAz Central Committee. The current accomplishment has far from exhausted possibilities in the area of procurement, which is one of the main functions of the consumer cooperative network. I think that stepped-up plans for agricultural procurements should be set for Azerittifak in the coming year.

It should also be mentioned that, in its thirst for profits, Azerittifak sold six times as much outside the republic in 1979 as it delivered to republic cities, and in the first half of this year the discrepancy grew to 13 times as much.

These data are puzzling. After all, when the maturation season of early vegetables, especially tomatoes and cucumbers, draws near and it is time to begin fruit procurement operations, questions are raised in regard to the provision of Azerittifak with the necessary quantity of motor vehicles, railroad cars and so forth. The necessities of commodity turnover are cited as the reason. These data testify, however, that the

Azerittifak administration has taken a stand that is contrary to the interest of republic workers. We feel that the Council of Ministers should look into the reasons for this insidious practice and take resolute steps to put an end to it.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must raise the level of party leadership in the service sphere, reinforce party political work in collectives at trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises, and thoroughly augment the role of primary party organizations in the ideological and moral indoctrination of service personnel and the cultivation of good attitudes in these workers. The exactingness and personal responsibility of administrators in all links of the service sphere must be heightened, and workers in this sphere must be instilled with intolerance for shortcomings and self-seeking behavior. A healthy moral and psychological atmosphere must be established in each collective. The fight against violations of the rules of Soviet trade, cases in which customers are deceived or treated rudely or indifferently, and incidents of speculation and embezzlement must be intensified to the maximum.

Comrades! The growth of social production, science and culture is organically related to the organization of public education and the work of schools, vocational and technical institutes, VUZ's and tekhnikums. I do not wish to denigrate the great achievements in this area in the slightest, but I must say that we still have much to do to improve the quality of teaching, raise the level of student knowledge, efficiently organize the training of teaching personnel and overcome negative phenomena in secondary and higher education.

In his speech at the October Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed the need to give unremitting attention to other social spheres, such as the improvement of working conditions, public health and culture.

In May 1979 the CPAz Central Committee thoroughly investigated the work of the republic Ministry of Health in the organization of public medical services. The decree adopted at this time contained a discerning analysis of the state of therapeutic and preventive medicine, revealed gross violations of party principles governing the hiring, placement and training of medical personnel, including administrators, and stipulated practical measures to improve public health care. Implementing the Central Committee decree, public health organs in the republic have made some progress in raising the level of preventive medicine, improving the quality and enhancing the effectiveness of the dispensary system and protecting the health of women and children.

On the whole, however, the necessary progress has not been made as yet. The republic Ministry of Health and its local agencies are slowly eliminating shortcomings in public medical services. Many indicators of therapeutic and preventive medicine are far below the union average. Plans for the construction of medical facilities are not being fulfilled. The developmental rates of such important fields of medicine as cardiology, surgery, oncology and others are not satisfactory.

Cardinal measures must be taken to overcome serious shortcomings in the organization of medical services for workers. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the Ministry of Health must quickly elaborate comprehensive proposals regarding ways of overcoming these shortcomings and must submit them to the CPAz Central Committee for examination. Republic ministries and departments, industrial and agricultural enterprises and the party and soviet organs of oblasts, cities and rayons must take a more active part in the resolution of this important social problem.

Considerable improvement is needed in the work of the Ministry of Culture and its entire system, particularly the cultural educational establishments in rural areas.

Heightened concern for social problems, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "stems directly from the economic strategy we worked out at the latest party congresses. This is a strategy envisaging the more pronounced reorientation of the economy toward the attainment of the great variety of objectives connected with the enhancement of public well-being."

VI.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the implementation of the provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, which are directly related to the establishment of effective organizational and political work with the masses, will depend on the expeditious efforts of each party organization and each labor collective. "One of the essential conditions for production successes," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "is still the elevation of the standards of economic management and the cultivation of efficiency, responsibility and initiative in personnel." Guided by Leonid Il'ich's instructions, party organizations must ensure the mobilization of all reserves for the enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of work. They must serve as militant organizers of socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and commitments in the first year of the new five-year plan. It will be necessary to make creative use of the abundant experience accumulated in the republic in the party management of the development of all branches of the national economy. The struggle to fulfill 1981 assignments must be reinforced with precise organizational work, high discipline and strict control. It is important to stimulate the labor enthusiasm of the masses even more, and to teach people to concentrate primarily on the final result, on high quality indicators.

The report and election campaign that is now taking place in party organizations in the republic, just as in the rest of the nation, must play an active role in the mobilization of workers for the successful attainment of the objectives set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Report and election meetings have conclusively proved that party organizations have become even more militant in recent years and that the level of their political work with the masses has risen even higher. They vividly demonstrate the monolithic unity of the party and people, the close solidarity of communists and all workers in Azerbaijan around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by an outstanding politician and statesman of our day, a man who is loyally upholding the great Leninist cause, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Party conferences, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere and were conducted on a high ideological and political level, were attended by 97.4 percent of all registered communists, and 35.5 percent of these participated in discussions. The conferences clearly reflected the increased activity of communists, their sincere interest in the affairs of their organizations, labor collectives and the republic as a whole, and their intolerance for shortcomings. However, communists have not voiced pointed criticism at all party meetings and conferences and they have not always subjected their own errors and omissions to self-criticizing analysis. We must remember, however, that objectives are more likely to be attained if a highly principled and self-critical approach is taken to the work and a morally healthy atmosphere is established.

Criticism, self-criticism and constructive proposals must be voiced more loudly at party meetings and conferences. More attention must be given to their discussion and subsequent implementation. Meetings must play an important role in the further establishment of the Leninist style of economic management in party organizations and in the augmentation of party influence in all areas of public life.

In this connection, we must stress the great significance of control over the implementation of party and governmental directives and the decisions made by party organs. Performance discipline and the unconditional implementation of decisions constitute an important condition for the effectiveness of all our work. Many party committees and organizations, however, are not consistent enough in monitoring the implementation of decisions, they do not always reinforce them with the necessary organizational work, and evidence of complete irresponsibility in this work is sometimes seen. In particular, this was apparent when the Central Committee Secretariat discussed the progress in the implementation of the CPAz Central Committee decree on serious shortcomings in the work of the Kazakhskiy Party Raykom.

The Bureau of the Kazakhskiy Party Raykom did not ensure the necessary level of organizational work for the timely and complete implementation of measures set forth in the

decree of the CPAz Central Committee, particularly measures to improve and reinforce the composition of the administrative staff. The bureau of the party raykom and its first secretary, Comrade A. Kuliyeu, displayed a lack of principle in the investigation of the professional and party infractions of some workers, cases of mismanagement and improper actions listed in the CPAz Central Committee decree. Most of these people were not subject to any party penalties and were simply transferred to other jobs.

Comrade Kuliyeu was instructed several times to take effective steps to implement this decree, but he did not draw any practical conclusions from this and continued to protect individuals who had been accused of abusing their professional position and violating the law.

The CPAz Central Committee informed the Bureau of the Kazakhskiy Party Raykom that the work to implement the decree of 23 December 1978 had been unsatisfactory and reprimanded the first secretary of the raykom, Comrade Kuliyeu.

Much of the blame must be assigned to the section for organizational and party work of the CPAz Central Committee (Comrade I. Askerov), which did not establish the necessary control over the implementation of the Central Committee decree on Kazakhskiy Rayon and did not provide timely information about the lack of principle displayed by the party raykom in the resolution of personnel problems. The responsibility for the failure to take adequate steps in the matter involving the workers of the Kazakhskiy Rayon party organization must be borne by Comrade M. Nazarov, head of the section for trade, planning and financial organs of the CPAz Central Committee, and Comrade Ch. Gasanov, chairman of the board of Azerittifak.

Party organizations and party committees must draw serious conclusions from the facts presented in the Central Committee Secretariat's decree and take effective measures to improve the organization, supervision and evaluation of performance on all levels and in all areas of party, soviet and economic work and to heighten the responsibility of personnel for the implementation of party and governmental directives and fulfillment of state plans and socialist commitments. I repeat, performance monitoring and evaluation constitute one of the most important levers of all organizational activity in connection with the attainment of party objectives in the economic, sociocultural and sociopolitical spheres. We believe that these topics will be assigned a prominent place on the agenda of oblast, city and rayon conferences of communists.

The successful accomplishment of the important tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan will necessitate further improvement in the selection, placement and training of personnel. This work must be a matter of central concern to party organizations and must be thoroughly and constructively discussed at party conferences. It is the job of each party organization to oversee personnel training. We have accumulated excellent experience in instilling workers with a highly exacting nature, a sense of responsibility and intolerance for shortcomings and errors. We must continue to improve our work with personnel, paying special attention to the elevation of their ideological level and the augmentation of their efficiency, competence and responsibility for their assigned duties.

The work of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade unions must be permeated with a considerate, concerned attitude toward the worker. "This attitude," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "must become an integral feature of the work of each administrator--major or minor. There is not and should not be any room for bureaucratism, callousness and arrogance in our Soviet way of life. I think that all of these matters deserve special consideration at report and election party meetings and conferences." A sympathetic approach to individuals, to their needs and concerns must be the norm in the work of each official. Party organizations must keep these matters under unremitting control and work toward the constant implementation of the Leninist style of work.

Signs of callousness toward the individual are still apparent in the activities of the personnel of some ministries, departments, soviet organs and public and municipal service establishments. Unfortunately, there are many cases of the indifferent treatment of workers' letters and complaints and cases of red tape in their investigation. An uncompromising struggle must be waged against these phenomena.

The mass media and our press are expected to play an effective role in the elimination of shortcomings. They must resolutely expose any signs of bureaucratism and the callous treatment of workers. And they must not only expose them, but also carefully keep track of the elimination of shortcomings, widely publicize the course of this work and work toward the complete elimination of such phenomena from our life.

As we know, a particularly important role in personnel training is played by administrators and the personal example they set. Some of them, however, are not deserving of the trust we have placed in them. They include Comrade M. Allakhverdiyev, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, Comrade M. Mamedov, republic deputy minister of agriculture, and Comrade N. Manafov, deputy minister of internal affairs, who were dismissed from their duties by the CPAz Central Committee and were subjected to party penalties for abusing their professional status and violating party and state discipline and ethical standards. All of them have been reassigned to positions of lower status.

The infractions and improper actions of these comrades differ in terms of content and form, but they have a common denominator--the violation of party management principles, the tenets of the party charter and the standards of communist morality. We will continue to resolutely rid ourselves of workers who prove to be unworthy of the trust we place in them, behave badly and deceive the party and state. This approach will help to improve work, heighten the enthusiasm of the masses and strengthen the healthy moral and political atmosphere in the republic.

Comrades! The report and election campaign has now entered a new stage--rayon and city party conferences have begun. Their main purpose is the highly exacting analysis, from a principled party standpoint, of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and 29th CPaz Congress and the experience accumulated in political, organizational and ideological work during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the determination of specific ways, means and methods of implementing the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The reports and elections should aid in mobilizing communists and all workers for the successful completion of the year of 1980 and the entire five-year plan by each labor collective and for a fitting tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The resolution of socioeconomic problems will depend to a tremendous extent on the organization of ideological indoctrination and propaganda work. Implementing the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work," party organizations in the republic are striving to give it a militant, effective character. In recent years, it has been enriched by new experience and more effective forms, which allow for the comprehensive accomplishment of the tasks of ideological, political, labor and moral indoctrination. On this basis, the party organization of Azerbaijan is effectively accomplishing the internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of the masses. Large-scale cultural and ideological measures on the unionwide level are contributing greatly to the effectiveness of this work. The Soviet Literature Days, held on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress, have entered the chronicle of republic spiritual life. On the threshold of the 26th party congress, the all-union creative conference of writers, "Friendship Between Peoples--Friendship Between Literatures," represents a major artistic and political event in the cultural life of the republic and the entire nation. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's cordial salute to its participants immeasurably expanded the framework and objectives of the conference, which became a festival honoring the literary achievements of all of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

Republic party organizations have also made definite progress in other areas of ideological activity. At the same time, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, much still remains to be done toward the complete attainment of party goals in ideological work and the fundamental improvement of education, propaganda and the activities of the mass media.

Press organs, radio and television must operate more efficiently, coordinate their work more closely with the requirements of economic and cultural construction,

resolutely oppose mismanagement and extravagance, actively support the creative initiative of the masses and progressive methods of economic management, and denounce the ostentation and sensationalism that are still present in the work of some party, soviet and economic organs. The press, television and radio should focus attention on the activities of economic branches to satisfy public needs. Questions of capital construction, particularly housing, require more thorough coverage. It is an urgent objective of the present day to widely publicize the report and election campaign in party organizations. It is extremely important that the voices of communists be heard in the press and that each article convey the businesslike atmosphere of party conferences.

The main thing now is to launch broad-scale propaganda to elucidate the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. The proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have been published in mass editions in the Azerbaijani language. These documents are now being studied in all links of party and Komsomol training, economic education and schools of communist labor. A sample lesson plan has been published as an aid to propagandists and their audiences.

Our propagandists, agitators, political information agents, mass media and personnel of cultural educational establishments are expected to actively assist republican party organizations each day in the mobilization of the masses for the conquest of new and even loftier heights in all areas of economic and cultural construction and for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments taken on in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A draft report by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress--"Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990"--will be published soon for nationwide discussion. This party document, containing comprehensive plans for further communist construction in our nation, should be the subject of animated discussion by communists and all workers. Guided by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to "make this discussion purposeful and see to it that it aids in the stimulation of economic activity," we must ensure that all aspects of the basic guidelines be discussed in labor collectives and at meetings and party conferences, and that personal programs of action be drawn up for the coming period. The successful work of labor collectives in the coming year and in the entire 11th Five-Year Plan will depend largely on the success with which we motivate party organizations, each communist and each worker to strive for the attainment of new goals.

Comrades! A session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet will begin work tomorrow to ratify the republican budget and plan for socioeconomic development for 1981, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is essential that plans be brought to the attention of each enterprise, shop, section, city and rayon at the proper time, so that the material, financial and labor resources for their fulfillment can be prepared in advance.

It is the duty of party organizations to heighten the impact of socialist competition even more and to establish an atmosphere of extreme demandingness, efficiency, discipline and a creative attitude toward work everywhere, so that each individual views our constructive plans as his own personal program, devoting all of his abilities and talents, his mental agility and spiritual zeal to its fulfillment.

Allow me, Comrades, to speak on behalf of communists and all workers in the republic and assure the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the Azerbaijan party organization will work at full speed, with increasing energy, to wage a selfless struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the October Central Committee Plenum and the grand plans of the party, will commemorate the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes and will make a fitting contribution to the construction of communism in our nation. (Comrade G. A. Aliyev's report was heard with great interest and was repeatedly interrupted by hearty applause.)

SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES KIRGIZ LAW, ORDER

LD131457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Session of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin 6 January.

The first question examined by the session dealt with the work of the soviets of people's deputies in the Kirgiz SSR and Kurskaya Oblast to strengthen law and order and intensify the struggle against violations of the law. Reports were delivered by A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.I. Zhurkin, chairman of Kurskiy Oblispolkom.

It was noted that under present-day conditions it is an important task to ensure the undeviating execution of Soviet laws, the raising of the standard of all work on the strict observance of socialist legality and the stepping up of the protection of state and public order and citizens' rights. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew attention to the existing shortcomings in the work of soviets and of law-enforcement organs and to the need to intensify further the struggle against violations of the law. The main avenues of the work of soviets of people's deputies in Kirgizia and Kurskaya Oblast and of the work of their executive committees and standing commissions for more effectively exercising their powers in the sphere of strengthening law and order were defined. Corresponding instructions were also given to the USSR Procuracy, the USSR MVD, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Soviet Presidiums of union and autonomous republics and the local soviets.

The session examined the question of the course of fulfillment of the plan for organizing work on the introduction of USSR legislation in accordance with the USSR Constitution and on the preparation of the USSR legal code. USSR Minister of Justice V.I. Terebilov delivered a report. It was noted that at present the majority of the 1978-1980 targets for drafting new legislative acts had been fulfilled. They are contributing to the further improvement of state organs' activity, to the improvement of the economic machinery, to the strengthening of discipline and law and order and to reinforcing the guarantees of the rights of the individual. The preparation of the first section of the USSR legal code is nearing its end and work is under way on formulating its subsequent sections.

In the resolution passed on the said question the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of ministries, state committees and departments to the need for increased attention to the quality of the bills being drafted, the enlistment of the interested state and public organs in their preparation and the strict observance of deadlines for meeting the targets for the drafting of normative enactments. The USSR Ministry of Justice is charged with adopting supplementary measures to ensure the fulfillment of the measures outlined by the plan governing the organization of work to introduce USSR legislation in accordance with the USSR Constitution and with the decisions on preparing the USSR legal code.

The provision on the apparatus of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was subsequently approved following the report by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A number of other questions of state life were also examined.

Participating in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.A. Yasnov, A.F. Vatchenko, I.Ye. Polyakov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, P.G. Gilashvili, K.A. Khalilov, I.P. Kalin, P.Ya. Strautmanis, M. Kholov, B. Ye. Sarkisov and I.G. Kebin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.A. Gavrilova and N.A. Novoselova, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR first deputy procurator general, and M. Imanaliyev and V.M. Reprintsev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS NATIONAL AWARDS 13 JAN

LD132304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders of the USSR today in the Kremlin to a group of comrades. The Order of Lenin and Golden Hammer and Sickle Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to Malinovskiy, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Gribachev, chief editor of the Magazine SOVETSKIY SOYUZ, and Tomskiy president of the USSR Academy of Arts, received Orders of Lenin. Other awards were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated those who had been awarded and wished them new successes in their activity for the good of our homeland.

CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS KALMYK DAYS CONCERT

LD132234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Summary] Days of Kalmyk Literature and Art opened in Moscow today. A concert was held at the state concert hall.

"Present at the concert were Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Shauro, head of the cultural department of the CPSU CC; and heads of party and administrative organisations of the Kalmyk ASSR."

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATINSKAYA PARTY CONFERENCE

LD141038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Summary] An oblast report-back and election party conference has opened in Alma-Ata today. Delegates at the conference will discuss the guidelines and determine paths for the oblast's further development.

"Taking part in the work of the conference is Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee." Oblast report-back and election party conferences will also be opening in Tula and Pavlodar.

BUKHARSKIY OBKOM REELECTS KARIMOV 1ST SECRETARY

LD140949 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 January 1981 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word correspondent G. Dimov report entitled "To Increase Cotton Production" on a Bukharskaya Oblast report-and-election party conference. The report states that "A. Karimov was elected first secretary of Bukharskiy Obkom at an organizational obkom plenum."